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A
REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY
OF
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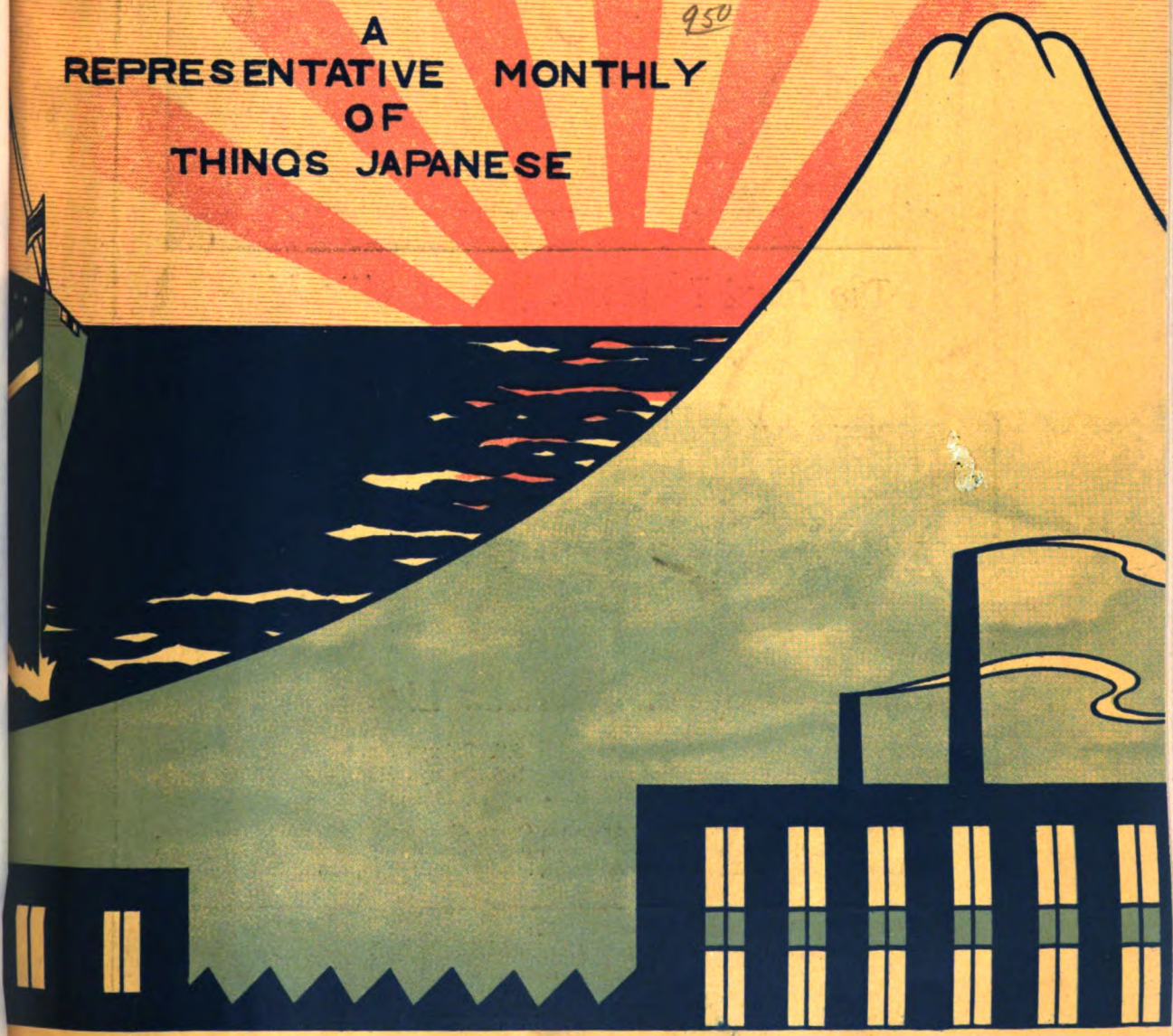

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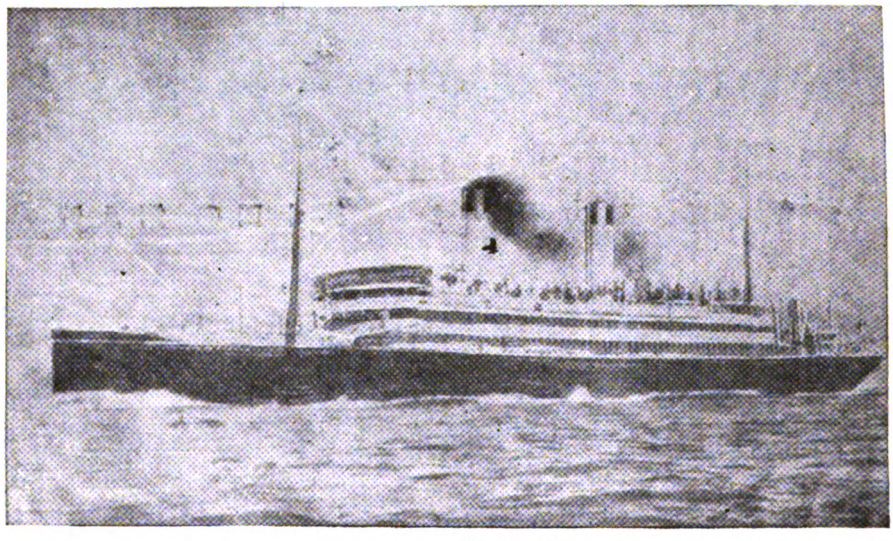

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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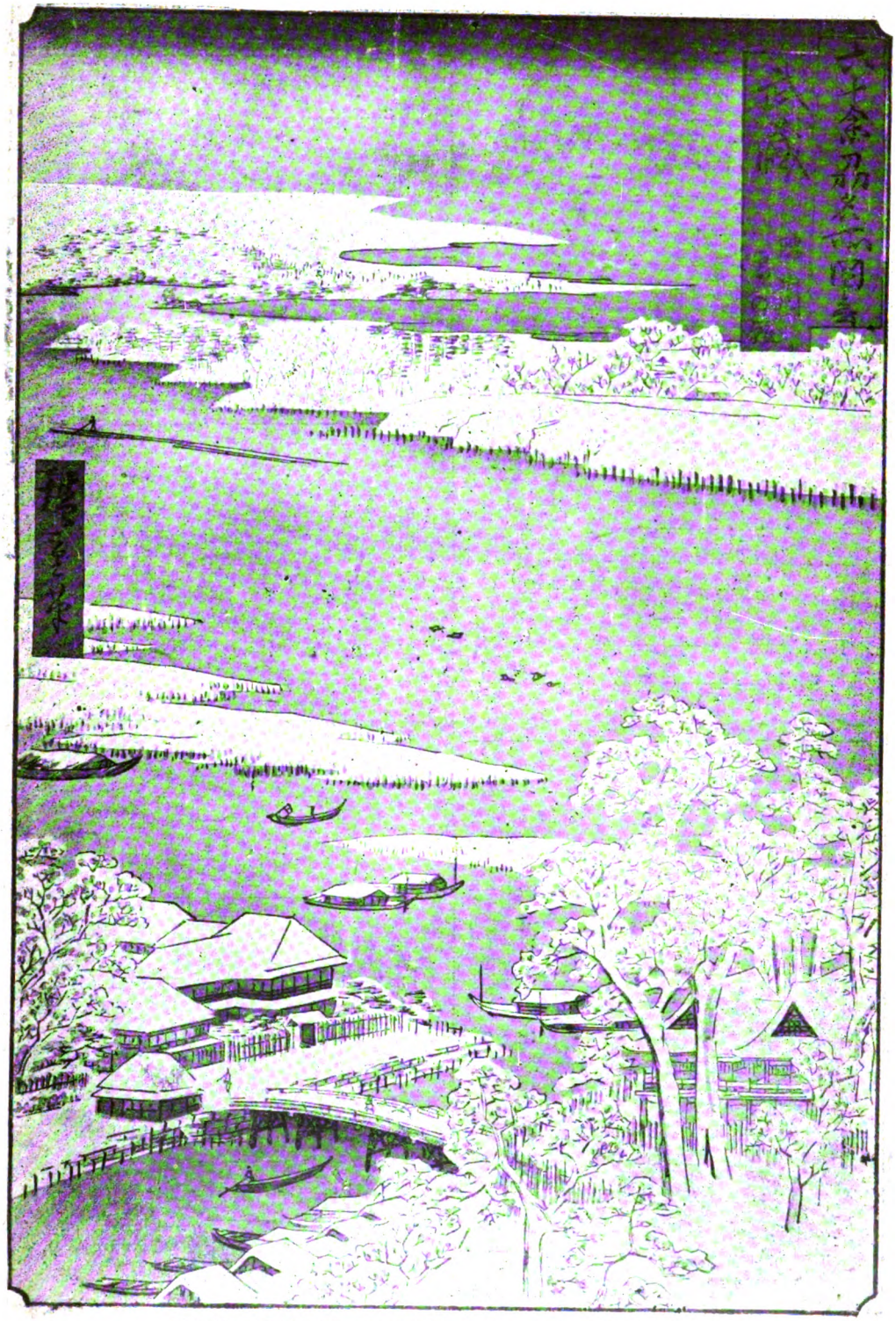

The Sumida in snows: reprint from drawing of Hiroshige I

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Mt. Tateyama, where legends say there is the Buddhist Hell"

Mt. Fuji: the first step in mountaineering in Japan

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOL. XIV APRIL No. VIII

THE MONTH IN PROGRESS

THE EDITOR'S DIARY

JANUARY 11 :—The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent reports to the effect that Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet Representative, in a letter to Dr. T. C. Wang, the Chinese Plenipotentiary in the Russo-Chinese Conference, frankly deprecated the servile efforts of China to be in tune with the Russian policy of the Imperialistic Powers and dwelt upon the necessity of braeking away from their influence ; he stated that the interests of the Soviet Government are merely economic, and that Russia is prepared to give recognition to the predominant position of the Chinese nation as regards the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Rumors are persistent that the birth of the Kiyoura Cabinet would tear asunder the bitterly opposed factions in the Seiyu-kai, which has more than half the seats in the House of Representatives the inevitable being the splitting up of the party ; the greater number of the leaders of the party are regarded as antagonistic to the Administration.

A tent hospital, the gift of the French people for the earthquake sufferers, covering a plot of 7,000 *tsubo* (5.5 acres), is put up on the site of an old Daimite mansion in Shiba-ku ; its advanced appointments, comprising steam-heating, electric lighting, X-ray, apparatus, and so forth, have aroused the attention of the medical profession of Tokyo.

January 12 :—In an interview with Press representatives, Viscount Kiyoura, Premier, and Baron Mizuno, Home Minister, declared that the Cabinet decided to give its support to the Universal Suffrage Bill, which it would introduce in the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet. But, according to the ministers' ideas, the vote should be extended to only those male subjects of the Empire who either are the heads of families, or earn their own living, and to be carried out in the General Election of 1928 ; these restrictions find little favor among the public, which refuses to approve anything other than the unqalified right by all male persons (some people even demand that women be enfranchised too).

The gloom over the Cabinet due to the anti-Government agitation of the Opposition took a turn for the worse, as the younger, freer-thinking members of the three parties in the lower house—the Seiyu-kai, and Kakushin Club—held a rally with newspaper men and adopted a vote of censure against the Kiyoura Government.

January 13 :—Press dispatches from Shanghai report that Dr. Schurman, the American Minister to China, who arrived there on January 9, from an extensive trip in South China, after denying to a newspaper reporter that the attitude of his Government had changed as regards the custom question in Canton, declared that the administration of all the customs houses in China should be placed under single control to prevent the Military Governors from trying to seize the surplus receipts of the customs

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houses in their respective Provinces, and that he hoped to see Sir F. Aglen allot a portion of the receipts in Canton for the improvement of rivers and ports in the Province of Kwantung.

The Minister of Finance gave out the statement that the gold reserves of the nation totalled ¥1,653,000,000 on December 31, 1923, which amount, compared with that of ¥1,780,000,000 on August 15, was less by ¥127,000,000, and that of ¥1,653,000,000 on December 25, ¥17,000,000, of the sum of ¥1,653,000,000, ¥445,000,000 was held in foreign money centers.

The Meteorological Observatory of Kobe ordered from England a 10-inch telescope, the best of the kind in Japan.

January 14:—It is cabled from New York that the exchange value of Japanese currency dropped to $44.50 for ¥100

Seeing that the anti-Government campaign has assumed serious proportions, reports are circulated in semi-official quarter that the cabinet is prepared to dissolve the Diet.

A Shanghai cable states that Dr. Sun Yatsen, who, refusing to recognize the right of the Peking Government to rule China, has raised an army at Canton in readiness for any eventuality, indignantly remarked that the Powers' intervention in the customs question was a serious violation of the agreements of the Washington Conference and could not be interpreted as anything else than an indication of the fact that they regard China as under their domination.

Arrangements have been made to bring in the works of the prominent living painters of France, for organizing an art exhibition in Uyeno for the season.

January 15:—The Prime Minister invited the leading members of the House of Peers to his official residence and explained to them the platform of his Adminstration, the following being the policies he enumerated, spiritual and moral uplift of the people, the adoption of better training in education and the guidance of the people's thought; economic revival the immediate rebuilding of the cities and districts devastated by the earthquake and fire, and industrial advancement of the people of the provinces; as regards industrial advancement of the provincial people, the Prime Minister recounted the need of the uplift of village lift and economy, development of local industries, and the extension of foreign commerce; he finally made reference to the necessity for the adoption of universal suffrage.

The gap in the ranks of the Seiyukai, resulting from the birth of the Kiyoura Cabinet, is steadily widening, so that an open breach is believed to be imminent; the situation is such that even those members who are regarded as the supreme leaders are at variance about the matter.

A number of the younger members of the House of Representatives, irrespective of party connections, met in conference and adopted a remarkable resolution denouncing the cabinet; it states that "to allow the Peers to manage the government to suit their wishes is a violation of the principles of parliamentarism and should by no means be tolerated," while another clause is to the effect that, when the Diet reopens after the adjournment, they would try to introduce a bill expressing their distrust of the cabinet.

The public is stirred by the extraordinary news that Viscount Miura, a prominent member of the Privy Council, taking exception to the Kiyoura Cabinet as an unconstitutional organization, wishes to goad the political parties to join hands in rooting out the government and will soon come to Tokyo to seek an interview with the party leaders. What is surprising to the public is that men of so exalted a post as his should come forth to take a hand in a popular political movement, contrary to all precedents.

At the Akasaka Imperial Palace, H. H. the Crown Prince received in audience Mr. Wang Yin-pao, the new Chinese Minister, who presented to the former his credentials, together with the recall of his predecessor.

A Peking special to the *Asahi* is to the effect that the Chinese Foreign Minister addressed the Diplomatic Corps a note, demanding that foreign warships

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navigating the inland waterways of China should cease interfering in the internal affairs of the country; in making the demand, the Chinese Government further stated that, as long as the civil war in Sze-chuan and Canton continues, local officials of China should have the right to go aboard foreign warships and search and arrest any rebel who might be found on board, with the additional warning that foreigners who give any assistance to the rebels should be punished according to the provisions of international law.

According to the Tokyo papers, a statement given out by Mr. Sun Pao-chi, the new Premier of China, outlines his policy to be that efforts will be made for the speedy termination of the civil war in Sze-chuan and Canton, the curtailment of the size of the army to what is really necessary, the adjustment of public finance, and the organization of a peace conference, in which all the Provinces are to the properly represented.

Another big earthquake, though not so destructive as that of September 1, rocked Tokyo, Yokohama and Vicinity, Tokyo reporting the number of persons killed or injured to be more than fifty; in Matsuda completely destroyed houses run up to 337 and those partially destroyed 1,003; railway communication with Kobe was stopped for a while.

January 16:—An unusual surprise for the public took place at the residence of Viscount Korekiyo Takahashi, President of the Seiyu-kai, where, at a meeting held to determine the attitude of the party toward the government, he overruled the opinion of those who wished to come to the support of Viscount Kiyoura and thus initiated war against the cabinet. After his determined pronouncement, he declared that he, being serious in what he had said, would give up his peerage honors and fight in the lower house as a representative of the common people. The course he resolved to take has elicited much eulogy in many quarters.

Seeing that his path is by no means unobstructed, the Prime Minister, at a banquet attended by some members of the House of Peers, stated that he is determined to fight to the end.

As will be seen from its platform, the government takes special interest in the life of village people, economic, industrial, and moral, and, therefore, may, it is said, decide to create an independent department, to which agricultural affairs now managed by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will be transferred.

January 17:—As expected, the inevitable split in the Seiyu-kai took place, when Baron Yamamoto, Mr. Nakahashi, Mr. Motoda, and Mr. Tokonami jointly notified Viscount Takahashi, President, of their decision to leave the party; it is expected that a considerable number of the members of the party will follow them.

The Minister of Finance gave out a statement that, in order to relieve the one-sidedness of exchange, resulting from the unfavorable balance of trade, the government would sell whatever portion of the gold reserves are held abroad, for facilitating the importation of those articles really necessary for the requirements of Japan to-day.

January 18:—A Peking cable states that the ministers of eight of the treaty nations met in conference, regarding the recent repeated maltreatment of foreigners, and agreed to take determined measures, whenever, in the future, their nationals are molested by Chinese.

At a meeting attended by the Foreign Minister and some other notables, the government decided to establish libraries and institutes for the study of classics and science in Peking, Shanghai, and Canton.

Viscount Shibusawa, representing the steel interests, had an interview with the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in an effort to cause the government to aid the privately-owned mills; in this way, he, it is said, stated that the iron industry of Japan could be established.

January 19:—Viscount Miura, who resigned from the Privy Council, to have freedom to take part in the anti-government agitation, called the leaders of the Seiyu-kai, Kensei-kai and Kakushin Club

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together and prevailed on them to agree to carry on an inter-party campaign for the object in view.

Emigration to South America showed a decided increase after the great earthquake; for instance, a liner recently sailed from Yokohama with 470 passengers, of whom 350 are said to belong to this class of travellers.

The Tokyo Clearing House handled 4,134,138 bills and checks, of ¥12,529,728,000 in value, in the latter half of 1923; as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the decrease amounted to ¥4,572,600,000, represented by 2,273,905 bills and checks.

A sumptuous tea-party was held by Dowager Princess Kaneko Higashifushimi, at her residence in Azabu, in honor of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, who had arrived in Tokyo a few days before; invitations were extended to many other Americans prominent in local socieiy.

It is announced that Viscount Shibusawa will undertake a trip to the United States, to see what he can do about the anti-Japanese movements there.

January 21:—The policy of the parties in opposition to the government was definitely drafted, as a result of the conference of their leading members at the Maple Club, where a resolution was carved touching upon the establishment of the regime of party cabinets beyond all hindrance, the overthrowing of the influence of the "privileged classes," the refusal to recognize the Kiyoura Cabinet as a legitimate body, and agreement to carry on a joint campaign by the parties concerned.

A New York dispatch to the *Asahi* states that the loan which the Japanese Government contemplates issuing in London and New York will bear interest at 5½ per cent.

Because of the fact that the Diet is to resume its sitting on the 22nd, the political world is full of activity: all the important parties in the lower house (except those members who recently left the Seiyu-kai), which are in the Opposition, held conventions and listened to the addresses of their respective leaders; Mr. Inukai, of the Kakushin Club, declared in one place that, to-day, when the public mind is losing its balance, the organization of a government which relies on the support of the peers' party, numbering less than one thousand in membership, is a great anachronism; Viscount Takahashi, of the Seiyu-kai, spoke to the effect that it is of the utmost importance for Japan to have a government squarely based on the people and pursue policies that will promote industries, conduce to right thinking, by the people, and foster their life; Viscount Kato, of the Kensei-kai, pointed out that the Kiyoura Cabinet, being a cabinet of, by, and for the privileged people only who have nothing to do with the welfare of the general public, is utterly devoid of a constitutional character.

January 22:—After a long adjournment, the Forty-eighth Session of the Imperial Diet was opened, the House of Peers resuming its proceedings in the morning; at the outset, the Peers passed a vote approving a congratulatory address to be presented to the Crown Prince as regards His Marriage to Princess Nagako Kuni; as usual, the Prime Minister was given his turn to deliver a speech to explain his policy of administration (an English translation of the stenographic report of the speech appears elsewhere); The Minister of Foreign Affairs was the next speaker, whose address (translated) will be found further on; Baron Yoshinaga Nakagawa, the spokesman of the Opposition bitterly assailed the policy of the government and the manner, in which the cabinet was formed.

In the House of Representatives, the meeting was uneventful, but this was the lull before the storm. An address of congratulation to be presented to the Crown Prince was read and adopted. A member of the Opposition moved that the house adjourn till the 29th, and this was passed,—a piece of deeply-laid strategy of the opponents of the government.

A mass meeting was convened by the three parties in the lower house at

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Uyeno Park, as a demonstration against the ministers, the speakers comprising the leaders of the parties and Mr. Ozaki for such magnates to make addresses together is a thing that rarely happens.

At the general shareholders meeting held at the Imperial Hotel, the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company declared a dividend of 60 per cent for the current term.

January 23: In the House of Peers, Baron Sakatani, Marquis Sasaki, and Marquis Tokugawa attaked the government from all angles, the last-named peer prophesying that the wrong arts of some titled men would bring the hate of the nation on the heads of the whole nobility. Baron Sakatani, who is President of the Japan Peace Society and an influential member of the Japan-American Association, candidly declared that the anti-Japanese legislation in the lower house of the American Congress would likely sow the seeds for an unfortunate event.

The budget which the Kiyoura Cabinet introduced into the lower house comprises the same estimates as those that the Yamamoto Cabinet had prepared, the expenditures amounting to ¥1,409,000,000 and the sum for the repairing of Yokohama Harbor ¥6,800,000.

January 24:—The parties of the Opposition agreed to introduce a bill of non-confidence against the ministers in the session of March 2.

Janaury 25:—The pretty, ancient custom of exchanging odes was followed by the Imperial Prince and Princess to be married on the 26; first the Crown Prince wrote his inspirations on a *shikishi* which was placed in an artistic letter-box, and which one of his chamberlains took to the bride; the bride returned the box with hers; the proceedings were carried on as ceremoniously as in ancient times.

In the House of Peers, Count Yanagisawa criticised the government as regards the manner in which the interests of the workingmen are represented in the international labor conference.

A Peking cable states that the Chinese Government lodged a protest with the Japanese Minister about the alleged fact that Japanese lumbermen cut down 160,000 piculs of standing trees in Manchuria and exported them to Japan without the knowledge of the Chinese authorities.

Janaury 26:—The Imperial marriage was performed with the following program; at 7 o'clock in the morning, one of the Chamberlains of the Crown Prince officiated at a rite in the Sacred Mirror Shrine and Imperial Ancestors' Shrines in the Palace, reporting to the national deities and spirits of the past Emperors the solemnization of the Ceremony; at 9 o'clock, Viscount Iriye, Chief of the Chamberlains, was at the mansion of Prince Kuni and, in the presence of her parents, informed Princess Nagako of the readiness to begin the ceremony; at 10 minutes after 9 o'clock, the bride, accompanied by Viscount Iriye and Baroness Shimazu, left the home of her family in an automobile, escorted by a mounted guard of hone; at 10 o'clock, a rite was performed in the Sacred Mirror Shrine, and fifteen minutes later, the Prince and Princess drank cups of wine, an observance signifying that they were now man and wife; at 11 o'clock, they were ushered into the Imperial Ancestors' Shrines and introduced as such; at half past 2 p. m. they left the Palace for the Akasaka Palace; at 3 p.m. the wedding luncheon was served; at 9 o'clock, an ocservance called the *Mika-no-yo-no-mochi* was performed in their presence The whole city of Tokyo was in gala attire for the occasion, and hundreds of thousands of country folk having come up to the capital to witness the pageantry, the streets were thronged with crowds; particularly the route of the Imperial procession was solidly packed with military, students, trade guilds, and the general public.

In commemoration of the marriage of his son, His Majesty the Emperor granted a general pardon to various classes of criminals serving their terms in penitentiary and officials who had been reprimanded or degraded through mistakes or wrong acts committed; further he granted the Prime Minister one million yen as a fund for philanthropic work,

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such as the care of exconvicts, relief of paupers, etc., and another one million yen for the enhancement of elementary school education in Japan roper; the Governor-general of Korea ¥200,000 for the same educational purposes; the Governor-general of Formosa ¥60,000; the Governor-general of Kwantung ¥20,000; the Governor of Kabafuto ¥8,000; the Governor of the mandate islands in Oceania ¥2,000; to the Municipality of Tokyo, Uyeno Park, Shiba Palace, and Imperial ladd in Katsushika, near Tokyo; to the Municipality of Kyoto, the Imperial Museum of Kyoto His Majesty, also awarded honors to 258 persons for philanthropic work; fourteen of them being foreigners.

Janaury 27:—The Imperial couple went to Numazu and visited their parents, spending the winter there.

A Peking special to the *Asahi* states that Wangko Ping, the Minister of Finance in the Chinese Government, is contempleting floating a treasury note issue of twelve million yuen, interest at 8 per cent and the issue price of 94 yuen.

January 28:—The Ibukisan Maru, a tramp-vessel of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which was carrying 8,697 tons of lumber, flour, copper cable and wire, and general merchandise from a port on the Pacific Coast of the United States went aground at the entrance of Tokyo Bay and was refloated afterward; but to get free, her master had jettison the greater part ot the cargo.

January 29:—Those members of the Seiyu-kai who, countenancing the Kiyoura Cabinet, severed their relations with the party, incorporated themselves as the Seiyu-honto (the Real Seiyu-kai); they take pride in being free from radical ideas, by which they mean such a movement as that for universal suffrage; Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto who, representing the leaders of the party, delivered an address at the incorporation meeting, stated that the party ha sbeen queathed the spirit of Prince Hirobumi Ito, the founder. There are 151 names on the membership roll.

The Roosevelt Steamship Company of New York and the Kokusai Steamship Company of Kobe have agreed to maintain a joint monthly service around the world, with the ports named as termini.

The Crown Prince and Princess gave a formal reception to the members of the Diplomatic Corps at the Imperial Palace, in honor of their wedding.

His Excellency Cyrus E. Woods, American Ambassador, accompanied by his wife and the latter's mother, Mrs. Marchand, returned to Tokyo, bringing a wedding present for the Imperial couple.

The president Taft, an American liner plying to the Orient, picked up the crew of the Mary Horlock, a British steamer, loaded with a big cargo of lumber from the United States, which foundered about 700 miles off the Japanese coast on January 26.

The three parties of the Opposition agreed to carry on a joint campaign, during the general election, against the candidates supporting the government.

January 30:—In the House of Peers, Dr. Eigoro Kanasugi summed up the anti-Japanese bill framed in the lower house of Congress as the result of American jealousy of Japan; he further recounted what he believed to be the iniquities of the United States Government; Mr. Mannoshin Kamiyama, a pro-Kensei-kai member of the house, assailed the government as being a plaything of some peers and therefore utterly unconstitutional.

The independent members of the upper house remonstrated with the Premier as regards the latter's alleged determination to dissolve the House of Representatives.

A mass meeting of the opponents of the cabinet in Osaka, styled the people's grand convention in the Kwansai, was held, the principal speakers being the leaders of the three parties of the Opposition and Mr. Ozaki.

The *Asahi* states that arrangements have been made by some merchants to import German steel produced in the Ruhr, which may change the market conditions to some extent.

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January 31 :—Attempts were made to derail an eastbound train, carrying the Opposition leaders who had attended the mass meeting in Osaka, at a place near Nagoya; the news caused a big stir among the public.

January 31 :—The Diet was dissolved due to extraordinary rowdyism perpetrated in the lower house this afternoon. A member of the Opposition interpelated the government regarding the railway accident; when the Minister of Railways was about to ascend the rostrum to make answer, several ruffians effected entry into the gallery of government deputies and started to attack the occupants, the result being tremendous commotion in the house; the Speaker immediately ordered a recess; while the recess was yet in effect, the Edict of Dissolution was issued Public opinion seems to be adverse to the cabinet, on the ground that the dissolution was declared during a recess; outside the Diet, bystanders had a free fight with the police.

February 1 :—The Navy Department states that, in accordance with the agreements of the Washington Disarmament Conference, Japan is at the end of the first part of her scrapping program, the warships condmned being the Asahi, Settsu, Mikasa, Aki, Satsuma, Ibuki, Shikishima, Hizen, Ikoma, Kurama, and Katori.

The German-Asiatic Bank will resume its business in Japan, establishing the head office in Yokohama and branch offices in Tokyo and Kobe.

A Shanghai special reports that the representatives of the commercial interests of Japan, England, France, and the United States there passed a joint resolution protesting against the alleged approval of the new Chinese Trade Mark Law by the ministers of their nations in Peking.

Shipments of raw silk from Yokohama to the United States totalled 19,549 bales in January; as compared with the quantity in the preceding month, the decrease amounted to 10,704 bales.

The political situation grew more uproarious, due to the fact that the unwarranted dissolution by the cabinet of the Forty-eighth Session further intensified the feeling of the Opposition; each party convened a grand meeting of its parliamentary members, where the speakers declaimed to their heart's content; at a gathering of the anti-government people in Uyeno, the police called a halt to the proceedings, culminating in a clash with the audience.

February 2 :—The Executive Committee of the Japan branch of the League of Nations, with Baron Shibusawa as Chairman and Baron Sakatani as his deputy, passed noteworthy resolutions; the Japan branch will formally advise the British branch that the reported establishment of a British naval base in Singapore is quite contrary to the spirit of the terms of the Washington Conference and may endanger the relations between the Powers concerned; another resolution is that the Japan branch will introduce at the international convention of the League to be held at Lyons, France, this year, topics for discussion regarding the equality of all races in commerce and trade and the possibility of the elemin racial discrimination.

February 3 :—The New York correspondent of the *Asahi* sends a cable, stating that the Japanese loan, the negotiation for which has been going on for some time past, will see the light within a few days, and that the American bankers wish to obtain terms more remunerative than the representatives of the Yokohama Specie Bank had been offering.

February 4 :—The Minister of Finance made public a bulletin that, during the month of January, imports amounted to ¥210,137.000 and exports ¥110,158,000, showing the total to be ¥320,295,000 and the excess of imports ¥99,979,000.

February 5 :—A Peking cable to the *Asahi* state that, on January 2, at Fentai, Pechili, a Chinese army officer, commanding a squad of soldiers, assaulted a Briton, employed in a local railway, who refused to allow the Chinese to hitch their car to a train about to start; the British Minister lodged a vigorous protest with the Chinese Government about the affair; it was recently decided

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to withdrew from soldiers the privilege of free transportation on railways.

A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce announces that the rice crop of 1923 was 55,466, 154 koku, which quantity, as compared with the record of the previous year, was less by 5,227,696 koku and with of the normal harvest, 2,503,267 koku.

Madam K. Yajima, organizer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Japan and one of the best known social service workers in the Far East, is reported to be critically ill.

The West Camerun, a cargo boat of the Admiral Line, which made Yokohama early in the morning of the 5th, was caught in a dense fog and went aground off Tsurumi; she will have to jettison the bulk of the lumber, 3,000, tons, on board.

Dr. J. M. Coulter, head of the department of biology in the University of Chicago, is in Tokyo, to give a series of lectures in the various educational institutes in Japan.

Lieutenant C. Nutt. of the United States Air Service, arrived at Tokyo from Manila, to make arrangements for the world flight of American war aeroplanes.

February 6:—Nearly 100 enthusiastic members of the Tokyo-Yokohama post of the American Legion gave the retiring American military attache, Lieut-Colonel Charles Burnett, a rousing send-off at a farewell dinner held at the Imperial Hotel.

Viscount Kiyoura and Baron Matsui, Foreign Minister, held a conference to determine what attitude Japan shouid take toward Russia; the latter is said to have declared that, unless it is sure that the proposed opening of a conference with Mr. Karakhan will culminate in success there is no use of going that far.

The German Ambassador Dr. Solf, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left on a trip home via Siberia.

An international medical association for the study of diseases in the torrid zones will meet in Tokyo in the fall, it being believed that some twenty-three countries, represented by about 300 scientists, will participate in the meeting.

February 8:— Dr. Henry C. Emery, the representative of the Guaranty Trust Company, formerly professor of economy at Yale and chairman of the United States Tariff Board, died aboard the President Lincoln, between Shanghai and Kobe on January 6.

The Foreign Minister, in a statement to the *Japan Advertiser*, declared that land laws affecting emigrants to California and Washington are unfair discrimination.

The cabinet decided that the general election is to be held on May 10.

Many efforts are being made to induce the government to put an end to the emergency tariff; those who take interest in the matter are connected with the commercial and agricultural interests of the country.

February 9:—Dispatches from Peking are to the effect that Germany and China have concluded a new agreement, for the payment by the former to the letter of an indemnity of ¥100,000,000.

February 11:—To-day being the anniversary of the founding by Emperor Jimmu of the Empire, His Majesty the Emperor presented decorations or material gifts to those persons who performed meritoirius services for the country; among the foreigners so distinguished were Dr. R. B. Teusler, head of St. Luke's International Hospital, Bishop John Mckim, of the Episcopal Mission in Japan, Rev. David Bowman Schneder, head of the Tohoku Gakuin, Miss Hannah Riddell, head of a lepers' home at Kumamoto, Miss A. Caroline Macdonald, and William Wheeler.

Some 5,000 adherents of the Opposition held a meeting at a park in Tokyo, this being followed by a meelee with the police.

February 13:—It is reported that, as a memorial of American sympathys for the earthquake sufferers, the authorities contemplate establishing a hospital with the sum of six million yen, surplus of the funds given by the American Red Cross; the *Asahi* states that the government has obtained the consent of the Americans.

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The Gubernatorial Conference opened and the Premier asked the governors to defend the position of the cabinet.

Dowager Princess Kitashirakawa and Dowager Princess Takeda returned from France, where they have been several years; Prince Kitashirakawa, the consort of the former, was killed in an automobil accident near Paris last year.

Because of the eagerness of importers to get in their goods while the emergency tariff is in force (it will come to an end on March 31), there is extraordinary congestion in the port at Yokohama; considerable cargo which cannot be stored in the warehouses is left in the open.

Mr. Karakhan, the Soviet Representative in Peking, is reported to be endeavoring to obtain China's consent to the proclamation of an independent Mongolian Republic.

The Minister of Finance gave out that the loan which had been under negotiation in New York and London was successfully issued, the American bankers undertaking to subscribe $150,000,000 and the British bankers £25,000,000.

February 14:—A dispatch from Vladivostock states that the Soviet authorities there delivered a note to the acting Japanese Consul, that they would hereafter not recognize his authority. This is taken as an attempt to force Japan to open a conference with the Soviet representative in Peking.

Feb. 15:—Admiral Takarabe, ex-Minister of the Navy, regarding the reported discontinuation of the Singapore naval base, declared that the announcement is welcome news to all who are interested in the promotion of world peace and showed that Great Britain does not entertain any prospect of hostilities with her former ally.

THE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE

When, on January 26, the Imperial Marrige was solemnized, the world once more had a demonstration of Japanese loyalty. The feelings of affection and veneration which the people hold toward the Throne are neither the result of understanding nor convenience; they are of the inmost part of the Japanese character, the foundation of the national consciousness. With the people, Emperor is a word which awakes in their mind's eye the image of a god and hero and man.

More than twenty-five centuries ago, when the great first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, proclaimed his rulership in what is now known as Yamato, his empire was a very well governed one. He never wielded the iron rod, on the contrary, he cared for his followers and subjects like a fond parent. He was venerated (now deified) as a god, to whom they went on their knees. Notwithstanding, he was a man. Although ages have rolled away after his passing, the relationship between the ruler and the ruled remained unchanged. The benign consideration of the former for the latter and the homage of the latter to the former are not a characteristic thrust on to the people, nor inculcated by their common consent or education. It is a very part of their character.

A Westerner unacquainted with the history of Japan will usually find it difficult to understand the attitude of her people toward their sovereign. But if he keeps up his study of the country, he will discover one important fact that, in this country, the Throne is the foundation of the State. "It," says a writer, "is not a mere written statement; it is a vital, living fact. No other nation to-day has the gift for nationalism, or, if one prefers, for patriotism, to such an extent as have the Japanese. And the reason, the explanation, lies in the attitude of the people toward the Throne. To them the Throne is not only the basis for all things Japanese, but for the whole world." Because of this, Japan is enabled to accomplish extraordinary things at times, for instance, in time of war, she can act like one great giant Although the though of the people has under gone a change latterly, it would still be rash to say that they will lose their fine quality sooner or later; on the contrary, there is reason to believe that, under farsighted statesmanship, they may be led to apply their patriotic sentiments in

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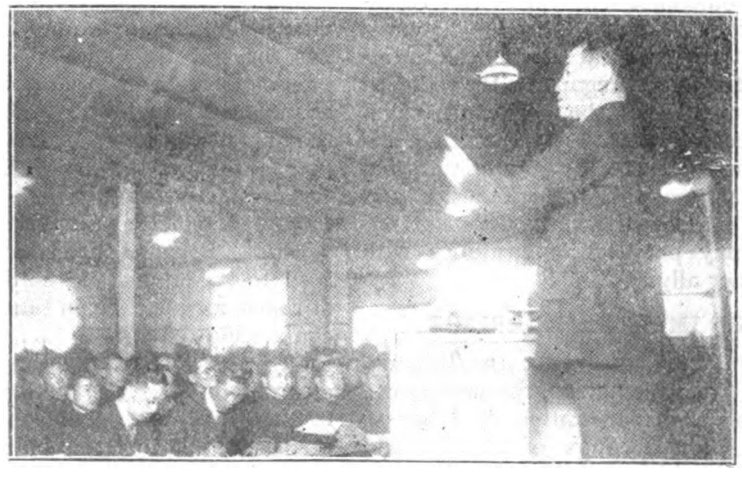
such a way as to make contributions to the requirements of the New Age. Thus they bid fair to enhance their greatness.

The catastrophe which occurred last year affected the wedding in many ways. The wedding had first been planned to take place in the latter part of 1923, in full accord with the dignity of the occasion. Had this been carried out, the pageantry of the ceremony would have been of a more elaborate nature. But, in view of the economic conditions of the country to-day, the Prince Regent decided to have a much simpler observance, for the sake of thrift. Notwithstanding this there was every indication of the people's rejoicing, which warrants the belief that, despite their loss in money and other things from the disaster, it did not affect the significance of the marriage. It is a marriage which will make the life of their future sovereign complete, and which will have considerable effect on the destiny of the nation. Thus, in celebrating the affair, they indicate full confidence in the possibilities of a great reign for the Prince.

THE POLITICAL FLURRY

Future historians of Japan will find reason to write down the present age as a very significant period in her politics. Attempts to ascertain the primary cause of the many recent startling events will unearth the fact that she is no exception in having malcontents. Malcontents have been known in the country for many years; but symptoms of the public to show an inclination toward their tenets were not seen, till after the outbreak of the World War. It must be admitted that some sections of the people readily subscribed to their teachings, culminating in the occurrence of popular movements both good and bad. Thus the voice of the masses began to be heard.

The popular political parties have reason to denounce the birth of the Kiyoura Cabinet. Parliamentarism, they believe, is a system of government directly representing the will of the public; but the will of the public is expressed only in the House of Representatives; therefore parliamentarism is realized in the government enjoying the trust of the lower house. Unfortunately Viscount Kiyoura, who was long connected with the Privy Council, had no means to win the confidence of the Representatives. As he had a large circle of friends in the upper house, it was natural so the opposition believes, for him, in forming his own cabinet, to ask for their advice and enlist their support. Thus a situation turned up, which meant that the House of Representatives is to be kept aloof from government, and consigned to the position of a political



A Japanese Memorial Service for Ex-President Wilson

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non-entity. This was too much for the party men, and the present political row started.

When the report was heard that Viscount Kiyoura was going to form a cabinet, the parties which had been fighting about almost anything quickly joined hands and leveled their guns at the government. This is analogous to a case, where men of different minds have shouldered the same task, when confronted by a common danger. In January, when political conferences and conversations are usual many members of the three parties, either in their private capacities or as representatives of their parties, frequently met to discuss measures they should take toward the magnates in the government. These meetings culminated in an inter-party agreement that they would act like one body against Viscount Kiyoura and organize one government, when the Throne's choice should fall on them. What was in order for them then was to convene mass meetings in big parks and the making of impromptu speeches at street-corners and vacant city lots, the common culmination of which was clashes with the police. In these meetings, the popular topic of discussion is the proposed adoption of universal suffrage, which seems to specially attract ordinary persons (except some radicals who call appeals to parliament as too lukewarm for the attainment of their extraordinary ends).

To return from the digression, it must be mentioned with great stress that the alliance of parties like the Seiyu-kai and the Kensei-kai, which, always being at variance in policy and sentiment, have remained as apart as vinegar and oil, is a tremendous development. It was quite unexpected of and no political seer could have even dreamed anything bearing semblance to it. When the political world makes such a movement, what will occurrent? This is a question which the people of Japan are now asking themselves.

THE RE-OPENING OF THE DIET

On January 22, after the adjournment that commenced before the close of the previous year, the Forty-eighth Session of the Imperial Diet resumed its sitting. As mentioned elsewhere, the organization by Viscount Kiyoura of the government cut the House of Representatives to the quick. Its political tenet is that, under the parliamentary regime, they must be given the power of making cabinets.

Along with the fact that this belief is deep-rooted in the public mind, he happened to have some great friends in the upper house and confided in them about the task of forming his government. This was like going into a powder magazine with a burning candle. The result was that political turmoil such as no former Premier experienced in the making of his cabinet——(the only exception being Prince Katsura, who was once confronted by such a situation). Such being the case, the public was keyed up to Keen interest in parliamentary politics and paid much attention to what the Viscount would say in the Diet. The Opposition papers were bent on abuse; but the fair-minded observer does not subscribe to their views readily. From the Premier's remarks, it would seem that he will manage public affairs like any sane and conservative statesman and give a wide berth to giddy newfangled things. Thus the reconstruction of the Capital is, he admits, of pressing importance; "but," he continued, "if on that account the development of other places, especially of farming villages, is neglected, I fear that it will not a little interfere with the promotion of the welfare of the people as a whole." As regards the state of the public mind which is undoubtedly losing its equilibrium, he suggests that education offers the remedy, and that the government is prepared to use its best endeavours in the proper guidance of popular thought. The position of the government concerning the proposed adoption of universal suffrage had been a matter of speculation; but the Prime Minister made it sure that he and his ministers had a mind to bring about a revision of the existing Election Law. The following is an English

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translation of the stenographic report of his speech made in the House of Peers :—

At the Imperial Command I have formed the Cabinet. The existing situation being of momentous importance, it is my intention, conscious as I am of my shortcomings, to devote myself heart and soul to the cause of government so as to repay the trust reposed in me. I feel it a great honour to take this opportunity of addressing you in this House on the general views of my Government.

It is a matter for the most sincere congratulation that the Imperial wedding of our Crown Prince is to be solemnized on the 26th instant. While praying for the ever greater prosperity of the Imperial Family. I earnestly hope that the people at large will avail themselves of this opportunity of cultivating in all sincerity our national spirit consisting in genuine reverence towards our August Sovereign and His Family.

I am happy to say that our friendship with the Treaty Powers is steadily grow ing in cordiality, and in this connection I should not forget to give utterance to the fact that the sympathy manifested towards our country by the Governments and peoples of the Powers on the occasion of the great disaster of last autumn,—a sympathy springing from the spirit of the interdependence and commonweal of humanity,—is indelibly impressed on the minds of our people and will forever remain in their memory. As to our policy, we are bent upon making what contribution we can to the promotion of the world's peace and civilization in accordance with the principle of international co-operation. While having ever greater regard to the furtherance of concord and co-operation with the Powers, and especially endeavouring to respect and extend the spirit of the various compacts already concluded, the Government will strive, mindful of the trend of public opinion and in conformity with the spirit of justice and fairness, to ensure the stability of the legitimate position of our State and people among the nations.

With regard to the question of national defence, it is, of course, necessary to repair as soon as possible the losses sustained owing to the recent earthquake and fire as well as to take various measures necessary for self-defence. The Government accordingly intend to frame the necessary programmes within the limits of our financial resources, and to ask the Diet for approval of the required expenditure.

It is to be most sincerely regretted that since the War the world of thought in our country has continued in a state of non-equilibrium, and popular minds are sometimes still liable to be aberrant in eccentricity or frivolity. Many measures may be necessary for curing these evils of the day, but I believe that the fundamental remedy must be sought in the promotion of education. Above all, I think that, in the light of the existing state of affairs, the most urgent of the urgent needs of the moment is to breathe new life into our national spirit. I cannot help referring with awe to the Imperial Edicts which were issued some time ago on this point. In obedience to the Imperial wishes, the Government will use their best endeavours for the proper guidance of popular thought. At the same time, strict measures will be taken against any one who may dare disturb public peace and order or otherwise act contrary to the Constitution. Our object in creating a special government bureau to deal with matters concerning deities with a view to reformfng and improving the administration of shrines is no other than to contribute to the cultivation of healthy popular habits by encouraging the virtue of revering deities and adoring forefathers, a virtue which is the quintessence of our national polity. Together with the rousing of our national spirit, I feel it to be most urgently necessary that efforts should be made to make good the economic losses caused by the earthquake disaster and to replenish our national resources. I need hardly say that in this day the reconstruction of the Capital is of pressing importance, but if on that account the development of other places, especially of farming villages, is neglected, I fear that it will not a little interfere with

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the promotion of the welfare of the people as a whole. As regards the restoration of the Capital, the Government will speedily carry into execution the plans which have already been decided upon and will facilitate monetary accommodation for constructional or commercial and industrial purposes to the earthquake-stricken people so that the realization of rehabilitation can be accelerated. At the same time, the machinery relating to agricultural administration will be further enlarged as a means of promoting the development of farming communities, and efforts will be put forth for the promotion of various industries as well as for the expansion of foreign trade. In view of the existing conditions, I keenly feel the especial necessity of enforcing official discipline, of readjusting the administrative machinery and of effecting financial retrenchment' and it is my intention to achieve as satisfactory results as possible.

I believe that, in view of the existing state of our national fortunes, to extend the right of electing members of the House of Representatives, thus further facilitating the expression of popular will, is of prime necessity. The Government intend to introduce in the present Session of the Diet an amendment to the Electoral Law which will be further modified in the light of further investigations and studies. As to the General Election to be shortly held, the Government will abide by the strictest impartiality and ensure the freedom of election, and for that purpose they will rigorously enforce the regulations and will severely punish any unlawful act so as to eradicate the accumulated evils connected with election.

What I have said is a general statement of the views of the Government. Under the principle I have outlined, all necessary programmes should, of course, be framed and executed, but in view of the little time at the disposal of the Cabinet which have been formed after the present Session of the Diet was opened, the Government have been compelled to proceed generally on the lines of the Budget and other plans adopted by the preceding Cabinet. As to the expenditure required for new undertakings and for the repairing of the damage and losses caused by the earthquake, a Supplementary Budget will introduced in the present Session of the Diet, and efforts will be made to bring about desired results in execution. With regard to diplomatic and financial affairs, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Finance Minister will address you on the subjects falling within their respective provinces.

As to the various Bills to be introduced in the present Session of the Diet, I earnestly hope that you will give them your speedy approval after full deliberation.

FOREIGN POLICY

The next speaker after the Prime Minister was Baron Matsui, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who took pains to define the policy of Japan regarding world peace. As long as peace is in view, Japan, he declared, will always be ready to make whatever contributions that lie within her power.

Thus, regarding the European situation, she earnestly hopes to see the rehabilitation of the war-scarred nations with dispatch ; concerning the Limitation of Naval Armament, she has genuine respect for the agreements of the Washington Conference, while deeming the Four-Power Treaty about the Pacific as a safeguard of the general peace ; as for Russo-Japanese affairs, she shows the desire to establish good neighborly relations. It is therefore impossible to say Japan is not taking concerted steps in the international politics.

The Minister said :—

On this occasion of the opening of the 48th Session of the Diet, I feel it a great honour to have an opportunity of expressing my views concerning our foreign relations.

It is a matter for deep concern for us that, despite the lapse of a considerable time since the end of the War, the general situation of the world is still in a state of unrest. In this state of affairs,

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it is the intention of our country to make whatever contributions that lie within its power to the promotion of peace among nations and to the development of civilization, whether in the Orient or in the Occident.

With regard to European affairs, the Treaty of Peace between the Allies and Turkey, which had been pending for the preceding five years, was signed at Lausanne on the twenty-fourth of July last year, and as a result it has become possible for Japan, to open, on the same footing as the European Powers, diplomatic relations with Turkey. The Government hope to have the Treaty vatified at an early date, and to take necessary steps, together with the other Governments concerned, for putting it promptly into effect. In Europe there are stiil some problems arisen out of the War. which are left unsettled, and differences of view have sometimes revealed themselves on that account at the Conference of Ambassadors and other international councils. The Japanese Government, facing as they do such a situation always with the spirit of preserving peace and justice, are imbued with the earnest hope that the rehabilitation of Europe may be achieved with the least possible delay.

With reference to the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armament, which was signed at Washington in February of 1922 among the five Powers, namely, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the Government took prompt steps for its ratification; and, the deposit of the ratifications of the Powers concerned having been completed on the eighteenth of August last year, the Treaty has come into force. The Government, determined to respect its spirit as well as its letter, are already taking practical action in all cases where the provisions of the Treaty admit of immediate execution. The Four-Power Treaty concerning the region of the Pacific, which was concluded at the same time as the Naval Treaty, has also come into operation. It is an additional safeguard to the general peace, as well as an instrument promoting concord and cooperation of the interested Powers in the region of the Pacific. With the coming into force of this Treaty the Anglo-Japanese Alliance came to an end. I am confident however that the cordial relations between our two countries, which have continued for many years, constituting a glorious history, will remain unaltered and will always be a source of inspiration for the two peoples for ages to come.

In making reference to our relations with the United States, I have to express

Hon. and Mrs. Cyrus E. Woods, the American Ambassador and Ambassadress, at the Imperial Hotel from a trip to their home

the profound grief felt by all classes of our people at the sudden death of President Harding, while on a journey in August last; our grief is left all the more keenly when we recollect the strenuous efforts and noble achievements made by him in the cause of world peace. On the other hand it is a matter of great pleasure to note that our rela-

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tions with the United States continue to follow the path of traditional friendship. There is, however, one thing regretable, and that is the course which the treatment of Japanese residents on the Pacific coast has taken. This problem is exceedingly complicated and delicate. The Government, dealing with it, are constantly paying special attention, and all necessary steps are being taken. It is our intention to make our best efforts to the end that the problem may be treated with full understanding and in a spirit of mutual respect, with a view to arriving at a proper solution.

Regarding Russo-Japanese affairs, it is the desire of the Government to establish relations of good neighbourhood between Russia and Japan as soon as possible, inasmuch as our two countries not only stand to each other in a close relationship both from geographical and economical points of view, but that there are various problems pending between them. Accordingly, negotiations have been repeatedly entered into, but I regret that no settlement has yet been reached. In brief, the intention of the Government is to ensure the rights and position which Japan has hitherto rightfully held and to develop the economic relations of both countries.

In conclusion, let me speak about China with whom our interests are very closely related. As you know, gentlemen, the present state of affairs in that country is still so uncertain that even the lives and property of foreigners are frequently menaced. That such a situation should continue is, needless to say, very unfortunate for China, and is, moreover a cause of great pains for the Powers interested in that country, especially for Japan, who is a close neighbour of hers. This Government, therefore, hope that the Government and people of China will cooperate in full harmony for the development of her own destinies by improving her domestic administration, and establishing a strong unified Government with the least possible delay.

The pacification and unification of China and the improvement of her national conditions depend in the main on the awakening and exertions of the Chinese people themselves, and any interference from the outside should studiously be avoided. Prompted by these considerations in regard to China, this Government intend, always in a spirit of friendship and with an attitude of justice, to promote understanding between the peoples of our two countries, and to facilitate the development of their culture and economic affairs. In accordance with this principle and with full respect for the spirit of the various treaties and resolutions adopted at the Washington Conference, the Government will take whatever measures that are necessary in dealing with China. In taking such a step it need hardly be said that we should make it our guiding principle to abide by the spirit of international concord, but it must be remembered at the same time that there exists special relations between Japan and China. Bearing therefore this fact constantly in mind, the Gvernment will put forth their endeavors to cultivate the best relations with China in future.

As I have said, the diplomatic policy of our country is based throughout on the spirit of justice and fairness. While making efforts to safeguard and assert the legitimate interests of our country and poeple, and keeping up the harmonious cooperation with other Powers with an eye single to the extention and consolidation of the spirit of the various international compacts, the Government are resolved to put forth ever greater efforts for the promotion of peace throughout the world.

THE SHORT-LIVED DIET

As had been anticipated, the career of the Forty-eighth Session of the Imperial Diet was abruptly curtailed by dissolution; but the turn of events which led up to it was more surprising and regrettable.

On January 31, when the House of Representatives was sitting, the situation was, as will be noted elsewhere, quite tense from the delivery by a member of the Opposition of a speech which charged the government with conspiracy in the

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attempt to wreck the train carrying Viscount Takahashi, Viscount Kato, and other magnates some hours previously. The Minister of Railways rose to answer, when five husky ruffians broke into the government deputies' gallery (it is a mystery how they effected their entrance into the building,) and upset the order of the house by an attack on the minister and others. The guards were immediately summoned to thrust out the intruders; but the excitement was such that the Speaker had to declare anrecess. During the recess, the affair served the cabinet with for asking the Regent for an Edict of Dissolution, which at once took effect.

In accounting for the step the government took, Viscount Kiyoura charged his opponents with a score of reasons. He declares that they are viciously inclined not to weigh the policies of his ministers and investigate how the policies are carried out, but make meaningless charges concerning the manner in which his cabinet was organized. They he continued merely take delight in disparaging the government as not having a firm foundation in popular parties, or for being an exclusive organization of peers, while failing to see that such agitation will only stir up class struggle. It does not call for a trained eye to see that the enemies of the government, in carrying on their campaign, have an ulterior motive; therefore logic is lacking in the things they say. The organization of the cabinet is one of the things that lie in the hands of the Throne, and no one else has anything to do with it. If the Throne wishes to have a particular cabinet, that settles the matter. Such being the case, a government, even if unsupported in the lower house, cannot be called unconstitutional.

So far for the defence of the government. Regarding the charges that the Opposition makes, Viscount Kato, President of the Kensei-kai, gave his adherents the following lucid account:—

> Where can we find an instance, when the House of Representatives was dissolved during a recess? The aim of a dissolution of the Diet is to let the public decide the differences between the government and the Opposition; it is assuredly not a measure of discipline. The intrusion of rowdies into the floor of the house is a mere matter which only officials of the house have to attend to. It does not lend any ground to the ministers to dissolve the session. Some years ago, when the Terauchi Cabinet was governing, we introduced a motion of lack of confidence, then, before Mr. Ozaki had an opportunity to explain the raison d'etre of the bill, the ministers carried out the Throne's order to dissolve the house. This was bad enough. But Viscount Kiyoura was intimidated and asked for a dissolution, because he heard rumors of an

His Excellency M. Nobile de Mortino, the new Italian Ambassador and his wife

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adverse vote. Such a course is nothing but an outrage. Strictly speaking, the presentation of a motion of non-confidence does not give any ground to a cabinet to eliminate the Diet. It should be only after a clash with the Opposition, which to the government proved unfavorable,

JAPAN'S CULTURAL GIFTS TO CHINA

Sino-Japanese amity, an undying topic of comment for the Japanese people, has after all been like the dreams of Alnaschar, never put in to practice, and this, in turn, has been discussed in many quarters. Men like Professor Sakuzo Yoshino, who always speak out for the truth, have many reasons to find fault with Japan more than China; they believe, as Dr. T. C. Wang pointed out, that unless the Chinese policy in Tokyo is divested of that tone which is sometimes blamed as being of militarism, the two nations will never become bosom friends.

This is not the place to discuss the merits and demerits of the statement. But we do know that, in dealing with the Chinese the Japanese people are almost exclusively dominated by commercial ideas and do not show any concern about the welfare of their life, this being in contrast with the interest that America takes in their moral and educational up lift, and social service. The attention of the leaders of Japan was aroused however and it was decided to set aside the outstanding portion of the Boxer Indemnity for the promotion of cultural works in the Chinese Republic.

With respect to this matter, deputies of the Peking Government, it is said, conferred, some time ago, with those officials of the Foreign Office who are in charge of it and satisfactorily resolved on measures for its realization.

This is a piece of news which has called forth favorable comment in many quarters, as one which will enable Japan to show her genuine friendship for the people of China.

The resolution of the conference is said to comprise the following twelve clauses :—

1. In formulating plans to undertake cultural work in China, Japan is to consult the opinion of the representatives of the intellectural people of the first-named nation.

2. The outstanding portion of the Boxer Indemnity, which China is to pay to Japan, shall be employed by the latter for organizing and maintaining institutes of Chinese people to spread culture among them. Subsidies shall be set aside from the Shantung Indemnity for maintaining schools and hospitals established by Japan in the Province of Shantung and cultural institutes operated by Japanese elsewhere in the Chinese Republic.

3. A library and institude for the study of subjective sciences shall be opened in Peking.

4. An institude for studying objective sciences shall be opened in Shanghai.

5. Provision for the funds for the maintenance of the establishments specified in the foregoing articles shall be fixed in a separate agreement.

Directorships in the aforesaid establishments shall be occupied by Chinese after consultation between the governments of Japan and China.

6. When it is found that there is a surplus in Boxer Indemnity, after meeting the expenditure for the abovementioned undertakings, the following work shall be carried out :—

a. Scientific museums shall be opened at such places in China deemed suitable or important.

b. A medical college with an affiliated hospital shall be opened at Chinan-fu.

7. A Board of Trustees, which will have Japanese and Chinese members, shall be established for the direction of the measures provided in articles 3 to 6. Its membership is to be twenty, having an equal number

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of Japanese and Chinese trustees; from among the Chinese, the Chairman will be chosen after consultation between the two governments.

8. The grounds required for the library and institute in Peking shall be furnished by the Chinese Government without remuneration.

9. In referring to the fund for the relief of Chinese students in Japan, the word "relief" shall not be used.

10. Allowances for Chinese students in Japan shall be granted for a period of ten years from the fiscal year of 1924-1925, in the undermentioned ways:

a. The amount of the allowance which a student is entitled to receive is eighteen yen a month.

b. Students who receive the monetary aid shall number less than 320 a year.

c. Students eligible for the monetary aid shall be chosen from among those studying in colleges and academies; such colleges and academies shall be named jointly by the Chinese Minister in Tokyo and the Director of the Bureau of Cultural Gifts to China.

d. Students who pay their own expenses may have the equal privilege of applying for the aid as those paid for by the Chinese Government.

e. The aforesaid privilege shall be withdrawn from a student, who on account of lack of scholarship or moral character does not deserve such.

11. The money shall be paid for the fiscal year of 1923-1924, in the following ways:

a. The same as the provisions of in article 10.

b. The money shall be paid from January of the thirteenth year of the Chinese Republic onward.

c. The tuition of Chinese students in arrears shall be paid at the end of the fiscal year.

12. The money shall be handed to the students at the Chinese Legation.

American Travellers at the Zojoji Temple, Tokyo

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A CIVILIZATION TRANSCENDING MODERN SCIENCE

BY ASATARO GOTOH

A WONDER OF THE WORLD

THE civilization of the present world based upon modern sciences, which have prospered in western countries, presented a most unfavorable aspect in the late European War. Civilization of this kind, however, is only a small part of the world's great civilization. There remains another part of civilization neglected by the modern people. That is the civilization which has flourished in China and which is quite peculiar to her. Chinese civilization stands upon a strange level. It has made no progress nor retrogression since its birth. It was the same five thousand years ago as it is at present. We know from books written two or three thousand years ago that there was once a time in China when Communism and Anarchy were enthusiastically studied, and also a time when scientific investigation showed remarkable progress. Therefore, the modern European civilization is not new to the Chinese mind. There have existed all things, spiritual and material, which other countries have had, within the boundaries of China. Chinese civilization, however, had no system and has not made any progress since it reached its climax hundreds of years ago.

UTILITARIANISM

One of the reasons why the progress of Chinese civilization stopped is the fact that China is too rich in natural resources to make the Chinese people diligent and inquisitive. Without much labour or study they can earn their livelihood and pleasures. Their utilitarian attitude was one of the most peculiar characteristics of the Chinese people. Their life's ideals are (1) to live long, (2) prosperity of their descendants, and (3) accumulation of wealth. They cared for nothing else and sacrificed everything for them. If they have them they do not mind whether China's international position is high or law, or whether their civilization is advanced or not. Their philosophy of life is hedonism and all their wants have been satisfied by things that can be produced within the country.

TAOISM

The Chinese are very proud of their country, and they call their country, *Chūgoku* or *Chūka* which means "Central or Celestial Kingdom." They do not like to introduce the civilizations of other countries, thinking that other countries are inferior to China in all things. The religion which predominates among the Chinese is degenerated Taoism, the teaching of that profound philosopher, *Laotse*. Taoism forms the undercurrent or foundation of Chinese thought. People may think that the teachings of Confucious and Mencious dominats the thoughts and moral life of the Chinese, but it is a great mistake. The teachings of Confucious and Mencious are, are so to speak, the final, veneer, the substance being the Taoistic thought. China is too vast a country for us to make a microscopic investigation of her at present. Nor there is need for such measures because her territory is so big and she is so abundant in natural resources. Foreigners in China want to apply the same miscroscopic measures in their undertakings in China as they do in their own countries. Of course. the Chinese dislike the ways of these foreigners, but they are large-hearted enough to accept these ideas of the foreign people. Their spiritual or material needs are well satisfied by things which exist or can be produced within their country.

DISINTERESTEDNESS IN POLITICS

It is very interesting to note that the common people in China have little interest in their own government. It matters nothing to them whether their President is a Chinese or, say, a Russian, provided he gets rid of the mounted bandits that infest their peaceful abodes and if the taxes are not too heavy. To

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them it is a matter of little significance whether their President is a Chinese or a foreigner if he is a good ruler. This is the real psychology of the four hundred million people in China.

THE YANGTSU-KIANG

The geography of China has affected the people psychologically. The topography of China has formed the national traits of Chinese outlined above. China has a vast territory. In the west and north there are high mountain ranges which extend thousands of miles and which form walls between China and Central Asia and Siberia, and there are vast plains which abound in lakes, swamps and rivers in the south. The famous Yangtsu-kiang flows through these boundless plains from the Kuenlun Mountains to the Pacific. The river is about 3,100 miles in length. In winter the water of the Yangtsu-kiang decreases and flows forty or fifty feet below the banks. However, during July, August, September and October the water increases and overflows, making the country on both sides one sheet of water. On both sides of the river there are many lakes which serve as rsservoirs for the flood waters and which somewhat help to regulate the inundations. The cause of this great overflow is the thawing of snow among the mountains of the Kuenlun range, the roof of the Asiatic Continent and the source of the Yangtsu-kiang. The inundation of the Yangtsu-kiang is far greater and more violent than that of the Amazon. When it overflows it inundates its catchment area reaching from five to ten miles on each side, ravaging the crops.

EMBANKMENT WORKS AN IMPOSSIBILITY

The inundation of the Yangtsu-kiang during the summer months is so great that it is utterly impossible for modern science to combat it. It is impossible for advanced European civil engineering to throw up embankments strong enough to resist it. It is said that King Wu succeeded in throwing up embankments, but it is only an old tradition. Even if there had been thousands of Wus it would have been impossible for them to built up dykes that would resist the great floods. As long as we can not stop the snow falling, during the winter, in the mountains of Tibet and the Kuenluns it is utterly impossible for us to stop the floods, during the summer. The Chinese resign themselves to it as fate and they think of the inundation of the Yangtsu-kiang as one of the annual events. When the river overflows they make rafts of timber and go down the river seeming to take it as a matter of course. Houses float down the river with families on their roofs. They live in such a manner for months and when they find branches of trees on the banks they tie their floating house to them and continue to live on the roofs, catching fish by nets or hooks.

KEEPING CALM

If snch a great inundation should happen in Japan or in western countries the newspapers would be filled with descriptions of the disaster, and the details of the damage by the flood would be reported all over the world as was the case with the earthquake disaster in Japan. The government would be attacked for being negligent in effecting suitable measures to curb the river. However, the Chinese think of it as a mater of course. They keep calm in the midst of great devastation. They resign themselves to it. They think that such a thing is utterly beyond human power. Therefore, it will take a long time for western civilization to take possession of the Chinese people.

UNDERCURRENT OF CHINESE THOUGHT

The Chinese government has been so weak that some Chinese people are quite unconscious of their country as a state or of their government. They think that they are living by their own labour without any help or protection from their government. They also think that there is no need for modern science, for they can live very confortably without it. They are not much interested in politics or the improvement of society.

There is, however, a group of profes-

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sional politicians in China who regard politics as a means of making money. They insist upon the restoration of Weihaiwei, Tsingtao, Dairen, Port Arthur etc, to China. But the people who are interested in politics in China are very small, in number, and politics matters nothing to most of them. Most of the good common people in China love the peaceful life and they value it above all things. This forms the undercurrent of Chinese thought. Therefore, if we wish to study China seriously we must, first of all, study these good common people, (usually called "*ryōmin*" in Japanese).

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF 1923

[THE following article is a translation of an offieial statement, which the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce gave out on December 29, 1923. It is the custom of the Department to issue a summary reviewing the tradal conditions of each year, toward the close of the year. The period which the article covers is from thh first of the year to December 25.—Editor.]

ON December 25, the value of year's export trade of Japan totalled ¥1,411,807,000 and that of the import trade ¥1,946,268,000, the aggregate sum being ¥3,358,075,000 and the excess of imports over exports ¥534,461,000. As compared with the corresponding term of 1922, the export trade showed a decline amounting to ¥225,645,000 or 13.8 per cent. on the contrary, the value of imports having increased by ¥55,960,000 or 3 per cent. the excess of imports became as much as ¥281,605,000.

Now those staples which are considered to be important articles of foreign trade shall be considered one by one. (Here the period reviewed ends November 30th).

The important articles of foreign trade are reviewed in the following summary, beginning with exports. (Here the period reviewed ends of November 30). That which showed the most conspicuous development during the year was cotton fabric, the increase being ¥11,556,000 or 5.7 per cent. Then came hosiery goods (¥4,532,000 or 30 per cent); aquatic products (¥3,198,000 or 22 per cent) beans (¥2,457,000 or 53 per cent); china and crockery ¥32,278,000 or 18.8 per cent); iron manufactures (¥1,542,000 or 16.7 per cent.) In the goods which experienced a falling-off, raw silk head the list, with ¥110,726,000 or 18.3 per cent. The others were as follow: Cotton yarn (¥29,437,000 or 28.4 per cent) silk fabric (¥15,330,000 or 15.5 per cent); insulated wire (¥6,213,000 or 80.7 per cent); refined sugar (¥4,711,000 or 22.8 per cent); matches (¥4,166,000 or 29.5 per cent); waste silk and floss silk (¥2,856,000 or 22.5 per cent); and machinery (¥2,251,000 or 18.6 per cent). Among the imports, the staple which registered the greatest value over 1922 was raw cotton with a record of ¥93,869,000 or 22.4 per cent. Next came woollen yarn (¥22,763,000 or 50.2 per cent), followed by wool ¥22,462,000 or 45 per cent); oil-cake ¥12,481,000 or 12.6 per cent); sulphuric acid (¥12,020,000 or 101 per cent); beans (¥9,334,000 or 25.8 per cent); crude rubber ¥6,939,000 or 66.7 per cent); coal ¥6,507,000 or 43.3 per cent); and lead ¥1,898,000 or 23.1 per cent). Those commodities which had a decrease in value were: iron and steel (¥45,624,000 or 28 per cent; rice, both polished and in husk (¥31,797,000 or 52.3 per cent); wheat (¥14,922,000 or 26.8 per cent); sugar (¥13,641,000 or 23.5 per cent); machinery (¥11,931,000

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or 10.7 per cent); cotton fabric ¥5,928,-000) or 46.1 per cent); pulp (¥5,644,-000 or 50 per cent); woollen fabric (¥5,182,000 or 18 per cent); petroleum (¥4,329,000 or 25.2 per cent); coal-tar dyes (¥3,661,000 or 28.4 per cent); phosphate ore (Y.3,450,000 or 42.5 per cent); watches and parts (¥3,147,000 or 42.5 per cent); or 37.3 per cent); and paper (¥2,482,000 or 14.2 per cent).

In the early part of 1923, the condition of foreign trade was promising, due to the activity of export business and the indication that imports would probably decline. But a complete change set in by May, when a sharp decrease of exports and a noteworthy growth of imports, occurred. The sudden change is explained as follows:

In the first place, the demand by the United States for raw silk was never active from the beginning of the year. Then, owing to the anti-Japanese outbreak and other troubles in China, sales of Japanese cotton yarn became greatly restrained while the high price of silk fabric, especially habutae, caused Europe to hold off from placing orders. But what is believed to have been the most serious obstacle to the silk trade was the virtual closing of Yokohama, due to the earthquake. Although conditions were somewhat ameliorated later, complete recovery was not obtained. Cotton fabric and other goods for export were doubly handicapped: first the factories were damaged rather badly; then the demand for the fabric by the people in the affected areas having grown very large, there was left little what could be shipped abroad. On the contrary, immense stocks of high-priced raw cotton were accumulated in the spinning mills. Similarly there were on the market very large quantities of oil-cake and sulphate of ammonia, as a result of the fact that the farmers' demand for them had grown through the high price of rice in the last quarter of 1922. Wool and woollen yarn seem to have come into their own, of 1922. Wool and woollen yarn seem to have came into their own, for they are popular with the Japanese people now. Last, but not least, lumber, galqanized sheets, and such materials, which are needed for building temporary dwellings for the people in the devastated districts, were brought in in immense quantities, due to the facilities that the government granted by removing the import duty on them.

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MOUNTAINEERING IN JAPAN

IN Japan, mountaineering has been popular among the people from the Tokugawa period. Mountain-climbing in those days, however, was not purely for health and amusement. The people did it to satisfy their religious feelings toward the mountains. They thought mountains to be the embodiment of supernatural beings, and they climbed due to this feeling of worship toward the mountains and to visit the shrines at the summits.

The people of the Tokugawa period harmonized their religious beliefs with their amusements. Though mountain-climbing was due to their religious beliefs, some amusement was derived from it. However, wheh they arrived at the summits their minds usually were occupied with pious feelings, quite apart from mundane affairs.

This mountain-worship of the Japanese people originates in the thoughts of the ancient Japanese who regarded mountains as gods. The ancients regarded Amaterasu-ōmikami as the sun goddess, Susanō-no-mikoto as the storm god, Tsukiyomi-no-mikoto as the moon god, and Ōyamazumi-no-mikoto as the mountain god. Later, Ōyamazumi-no-mikoto came to be regarded as the god reigning over the mountains and there are shrines dedicated to this god on the summits of famous mountains. In certain cases, however, these shrines are not dedicated to this god but to Konohana-sakuya-hime-no-mikoto (a goddess), the daughter of Oyamazumi-no-mikoto. The famous. Mount Fuji as regarded as being reigned over by this goddess or the mountain itself is regarded as her embodiment. There is a shrine called Sengen-jinja on the summit of Fuji, dedicated to Konohana-sakuya-hime-no-mikoto.

The first man who combined religious belief with mountain-climbing was Yen-no-shōkaku (also read as Yen-no-otsuno). who lived in the province of Yamato. He believed in Buddhism and Shintoism at the same time and founded a sect combining both. According to legend, at the age of thirty-two he left his home and practised religious austerities in a cave in the mountains. For thirty years he remained there eating pine cones and wearing hemp cloth, and at length obtained divine power. He was, however, accused before the Emperor, to the effect that his divine power was injurious to society. The Emperor Mombu (697-706), therefore, ordered his arrest. Accordingly he was put into prison, but escaped entirely unnoticed. The police did their best to recapture him, but he was not found. Therefore, they arrested his mother and put her into prison. Hearing this, Yen-no-shōkaku presented himself before the police and had his mother released. He was transported to the Island of Idzu, but not long after the was pardoned. After he was pardoned he disappeared with his mother and nothing was heard of them after that. They are generally believed to have gone to China and settled there.

The religion he founded is called the "Shugen-dō." The adherents of this religion are called "*Yamabushi*" which means those who dwell among the mountains to practise austerities. From this name we know that they did mountain-climbing to practise austerities and to attain enlightenment. The places usually resorted to by them are the Grand Shrine of Ise, Mt. Kumano in Ki-i, Mt. Fuji, Mt. Hakusan in Kaga, Mt. Atago in Yamashiro, Mishima in Iyo, and the Nikko mountains. Of these only the Grand Shrines of Ise and Mishima are not mountains. To visit these seven places is called the "Shichisha-sankei," and they regarded it as most important. There is also a sect of this religion called the Haguro-ha. They have their places of worship at Mt. Gassan, Mt. Haguro, and Mt. Yudono, in the province of Uzen. Of these Yudono and Gassan are famous as Mountains most difficult to climb. Ordinary believers climb Haguro once every summer, led by one of the *Yamabushi*. Of these three mountains Gassan is the highest, reaching 5,300 ft. above sea level.

Besides these groups there is the "Fuji-kō." The founder of the "Fuji-kō" was named Kakugyō, born in

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Nagasaki. He was the son of one Hasegawa, a vagabond samurai. The principal rite of this sect is to fast and purify body and soul upon the summit of Fuji to expirate past sins and to cure diseases. In this point the sect somewhat resembles the Christian Scientists of America.

Kakugyō seems to have been a believer in the Roman Catholicism. However, as the latter had been prohibited by the Tokugawa government, he seems to have propagated his doctrines under the guise of mountain-worship. There is a rite called *onaka michi wo junu* observed among the believers of this Fujikō sect. This is to walk making the outline of a cross with the feet at each step. The believers observed this custom without knowing its origin. It seems to have had its origin in Roman Catholicism.

After the founder of this sect died its heads were appointed from among the believers. The eighth head, Shokugyō, was a rich merchant of Yedo called Toyama Seibei. In his old age, Shokugyō gave all his property to the poor, and died in a cave near the 7th station on the slope of Fuji on July 13, 1733. His death was caused by fasting. His disciples recorded his sayings and published them. This is the bible of the Fujikō sect to this day. It teaches that one must be grateful to the universe, must observe fasting, and must practise austerities, climbing up Mt. Fuji as many times as possible. Its doctrines are very simple and it was popular among the simple-minded people of those days.

In this book we find short songs that the believers sing at their meetings, some of which follow.

Kori torite
Arai nagaseba
Mi mo kiyoshi
Kokoro mo kiyoshi
Fuji no mitarashi

(When we purify ourselves with water, our sins will be taken away and our souls will become pure).

This represents the national belief of the Japanese that to take away uncleanness on the body means purification of body and soul. The custom that the Japanese follow of washing hands and mouths before worship ping at shrines must have originated in this belief.

Fuji no yama
Noborité mireba
Nani mo nashi
Yoki mo ashiki mo
Waga koko nari

(Upon the summit of Fuji there is nothing to hinder the view. All sins are the product of a subjective point of view).

Yono naka ni
Hoka wo miru me mo
Araba koso
Fuji yori idete
Fuji ni iru mi wo

(This poem represents absolute faith in, and worship of the Fuji mountain).

At present there are millions of people who belong to this Fujikō sect. As the doctrines of this sect do not conflict with those of any other religion, people can join the sect without abandoning their other beliefs. Besides, as the sect forms Fuji-climbing parties of believers every year, they can climb Fuji at comparatively low expense. Religious faith and amusement are well combined by this sect.

Those who have climbed Fuji many times are respected among the believers any they act as guide or leader when a party climbs the mountain. This guide is called "Sendatsu." When a party of Fuji-kō believers climbs the mountain they wear white clothes and carry a stick called "*kongō-zué*" "Kongō-zué" means a stick as strong and hard as a diamond. As they climb they tinkle bells and chant "rokkon-shōjō! rokkon-shōjō! rokkon-shōjō! . . . . . " "Rokkon-shōjō" is a supplication to Buddha to purify the six sources of sin, eyes, ears, nose, body, tongue and passion. They visit the shrine at the 2nd station on Fuji which is dedicated to Yen-no-gyōja, the founder of the Fuji-kō sect. According to legend Shōkaku, the founder, is said to have

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climbed Fuji before he was transported to the island of Izu. At the 7th station they worship at the Yeboshi-iwa Shrine which is dedicated to Shokugyō, the eighth head of the sect. This place is generally believed to be where Shokugyō died of fasting. At the top of Fuji they worship at the Sengen Shrine, dedicated to Konohana-sakuya-hime, the goddess of the mountain, and worship the rising sun from the summit which is generally called goraikō.

It is natural that slight diseases are cured by climbing Fuji, for it gives them mental confort, and also gives their bodies agreeable exercise. However, they attribute this virtue of mountain-climbing to the god of the mountain and increase and deepen their belief. When they visit the Sengen Shrine at the summit they have their white clothes, imprinted with a stamp signifying having climbed up Fuji. When they have climbed Fuji many times their white clothes are covered with red stamp marks of which they are very proud.

These believers also practise an austerity called "Fuji-gori." This is to bathe in a river and worship Fuji from afar, thus purifying body and soul. This is done in the period from the 25th of May to the 2nd of June every year. The ascetics of the Fuji-kō sect are believed to have the power to cure diseases by prayer.

Besides the Fuji-kō there are the Oyama-kō sect and the Ontaké-kō sect which are also religions of mountain worship.

The believers of the Oyamakō climb Mt. Oyama in the province of Sagami every year. Upon the top of this mountain there is a shrine dedicated to Ōyamazumi-no-mikoto, the god of the mountain. The Buddhists believe this god is a Buddha, and they call the god Sekison. Among the Yedo people there were many of this sect. It is believed that those who worship this god will win at gambling.

From Jnne 28 to July 7 of the lunar calender the believers of the sect bathe in the Sumida river to purify body and soul. From June 14 to 17, they climb Oyama. An interesting fact in connection with this is that some of the believers regarded climbing Mt. Oyama as the means of escaping from their debts. For as July 15 and December 31 are the settlement days of all accounts debtors could postpone the payment of debts to December 31 if absent from home on July 15. But this bad custom has entirely died out. The Oyama-kō remains quite popular.

The believers of the Ontaké-kō sect climb Mt. Ontaké which stands on the border line between the two provinces of Shinano and Hida. It is 10,500 feet above sea level. The mountain is also called Mitaké and is very steep. In 774 A.D. Ishikawa Mochitari, the lord of the province, climbed up this mountain for the first time to pray for the extinction of epidemic diseases. He built a shrine on the top of the mountain which he dedicated to Onamuchi-no-mikoto and Sukunahikona-no-mikoto, the gods who discovered medicines in Japan. The shrine remains to this day, and the believers of the Ontaké-kō sect climb Ontaké to worship at this shrine. When they climb the mountain they wear white clothes and ring bells as the Fuji-kō believers do.

Ontaké is one of the mountains the of the Japan Alps and therefore the believers of the Ontaké-kō may be said to have been the pioneers in climbing the Japan Alps. There are many sentimental ballads about the climbing of Ontaké:

Kiso no Ontaké
Natsu demo samui
Awasé yaritaya
Tabi soyeté
Awasé bakari wa
Yarare mo sumai
Jiban shitateté
Tabi soyeté

The motive and origin of this song are not known, but it is certain that the song represents the affections of a woman toward her lover climbing Ontaké.

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Recently mountain-climbing has become popular among students, while its vogue among the believers of the various sects of mountain-worship seems not to have abated in the least. On the contrary it seems to have been greatly increased by the stimulus received from the student-mountaineers. However, the worshippers do not venture to climb untrodden mountains as do the students, but continue only to climb those mountains conventionally held sacred.

A changes was seen in the mountain climbers of Japan since the Meiji era, for many ascended mountains to foster a vigorous spirit or for physical culture instead of for belief and amusement as formerly. They have been found chiefly among the students and educated men, and even girl students and middle and higher class ladies.

The have generally chosen tee Japan Alps. Where do these mountains lie? Who so named them? Before answering these questions, it is necessary to speak about foreign mountain climbers.

In 1871, there was a foreign engineer called William Gouland in the Osaka Mint. He was much interested in mountain climbing and once explored the Hida Mountain Range, which is now known as a part of the Japan Alps, he being the first to visit it. A record shows that he met the first snow on July 18th at the height of 4,700 feet on Oyaji-dake, saw the first snow at the height of 6,300 feet on Yari-ga-take, and discovered on July 28th a snow field 20 feet in thickness on the same mountain.

As 1871 was the beginning of the Meiji era, it was soon before or after the organization of the Meiji Government and the promulgation of the Queue-Cutting Ordinance and the Decree Abolishing the Wearing of Swords.

The Japan Alps were perhaps so named by Mr. William Gouland. In Mr. Weston's "Japanese Alps" published in 1896, it is stated that the name Japanese Alps was learned from Mr. Gouland. It is unknown whether the name was started alone by Mr. Gouland or jointly with other foreign mountain climbers.

There were not a few other foreigners, who may be mentioned as interested in Japanese mountains. Mr. D. J. Rein, a German geologist, studied the Japan Alps and in his essay on Japanese flora in 1879 the called the Hida Mountain Range the Japanese snow mountains. Mr. J. Milne who lived in Japan and was a seismologist, spoke before the Asiatic Society on the remains of the Japanese ice-age, in 1880. He ascended a part of the Hida Mountain Range and stated that he had obtained from Mr. Gouland important materials.

Among the foreigners visiting a part of the Japan Alps at the beginning of the Meiji era we may mention such names as Satow, Chamberlain, W. Atkinson, P. Lowell and Francis. Mr. Francis climbed the mountains in 1885 and Mr. Atkinson at nearly the same time.

Mr. Chamberlain's Guide to Japan introduces the Hida Mountain Range minutely, and Mr. Weston writes in his "Japanese Alps" that he came to have an interest in the mountains from this guide book.

The worldwide fame of the Japan Alps was given by Mr. Weston's "Japanese Alps," which also aroused the mountain climbing fever in Japan. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to call Mr. Weston the father of Japanese mountain climbing.

In the meantime, mountain-climbing became popular among the Japanese students. They at first ascended Mount Fuji, but it was soon found too simple and easy to satisfy their adventurous spirit, and they came to choose instead the Japan Alps, which are more mysterious, deep, and wooded than Mount Fuji. Later, the Nippon Sangaku-kai (the Japan Mountaineers' Association) was formed, similar to those in England and other countries, to study mountains, guide, and to protect them and their animals and plants. It issues the organ "Sangaku" (Mountains). It has been enjoying growing prosperity since its organization in 1906.

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The Japan Alps meant roughly the Hida Mountain Range to the foreigners, but according to the above association, which has elaborately studied the mountains, they are a great mountain range crossing the centre of the mainland of Japan from the south, near the Pacific, to the coast of the Japan Sea in the north, and are divided into the Southern Alps, the Central Alps and the Northern Alps.

The Southern Alps belong to the Akaishi mountain system and run from south to north, or from Totomi to Kai and Shinano. They are sub-divided into the Kai-Koma-ga-take Mountain Range, the Akaishi Mountain Range and the Shiramine Mountain Range. The first named has Koma-ga-take of Kai (2,966 metres) in the centre and comprises also Hinata Mountain (1,660 metres), Aboshi Mountain (2,600 metres), Nokogiri Mountain (2,700 metres) and Ho-ô Mountain (2,770 metres). The last named mountain is noted for the granite rocks of obelisk form on its summit, which stand embracing one another.

This mountain rang is formed of a mixture of granites and old sedimentary rocks.

Among the mountains belonging to Akaishi Mountain Range are Senjo-ga-take, (3,033 metres), Arakawa-dake (3,047 metres), Uonashi-kawachi-dake (3,084 metres) and Akaishi-dake, (3,120 metres). Senjo-ga-take is crateriform at the summit, furnishing good material studying the relation between mountains and ice and snow.

The principal peaks belonging to the Shiramine Mountain Range are Kita-dake (3,192 metres), Aino-dake (3,189 metres) and Notori-yama (3,036 metres). The first two are the highest in Japan, except Mount Fuji.

These South Alps are of sedimentary rocks, wooded, and are deep with dark valleys unlike other Japanese Alps, which are mostly of igneous rocks.

The Central Alps are the so-called Kiso Mountain Range, which reaches the highest point with Koma-ga-take in Shinano Province (2,956 metres), which is called Kiso-Koma-ga-take or Nishi-Koma-ga-take as distinct from Kai-Koma-ga-take. The mountain is a group of many small mountains, which are all below 3,000 metres in height and are lower than the peaks of the Southern and Northern Alps. The Central Alps are covered with plentiful alpine plants and have comparatively broad mountain-paths, which allow traffic with other places, while the Southern and Northern Alps traverse the centre of the mainland and cut off communications.

The Northern Alps extend from Kiso-Ontake in the western part of Shinano to Yari-ga-take in the north-east and then stretch from south to north. They are formed principally of Mitake (3,063 metres), Norikura-ga-take (3,026 metres), Hotaka-yama (3,103 metres), the Tachi-yama Range with Tachi-yama (2,992 metres) as the main peak, Yakushi-dake (2,926 metres), Tsurugi-dake (2,998 metres) and Hakuba-dake (2,933 metres). The Northern Alps are covered with snow throughout the year.

The Japan Alps are of course limited in the area they cover compared with the European Alps, which stand in the five countries of Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany and Austria. Still they are great mountain range of Japan and have more characteristic than the European mountains. One special feature is that they are much more wooded than the European Alps and another feature is that ravines are formed at the mountain feet, where hot springs are found everywhere. Hakuba-san is now probably the most popular among the Japan Alps. It belongs to the Northern Alps, and has a larger number of climbers than other mountain for the reason that it has not many visitors until lately, its snow-fields are very extensive and it has many beautiful wild flowers, which belong to the alpine flora, growing in what are called "ohana-batake" (flower-fields) by the local people.

Kita-dake, Aino-dake and Notori-san of the Shiramine mountain range of the South Alps are lofty mountains and are the deepest in the Japan Alps. They are attracting the attention of mountain climbers, who have visited all the

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important mountains.

The First, Second, Fourth and Matsumoto High Schools have mountain departments ranking with the baseball, swimming and athletics departments, and their students visit mountains in their summer vacations. The best season to ascend mountains in Japan is from Jnly 20 after the rainy season, to August 15 before the stormy season.

Many stories are told of mountain climbers losing their lives on mountains, such as the Fourth High School students being frozen to death on Haku-san, where they encountered storm, of a Naval Office man losing himself in the Hida Mountains and dieing and a lieutenant being lost on Tachi-yama.

In 1923, H.I.H. the Prince Regent ascended Mount Fuji on horseback and H.I.H. Prince Chichibu visited the Northern Alps. Mountain climbing by by Princes of the Blood had previously been rare in Japan.

Shokochi, a remote village of Shinshu is visited by climbers of the Japan Alps every mountaineering season, and the number of such visitors reaches 20,000.

Still Mount Fuji is mostly chosen by mountain climbers, in general, for whom the Japan Alps are too steep. Mountaineers having oniy two or three days in Tokyo and vicinity usually visit the Chichibu Mountains, a branch range of the Alps, Mt. Myogi (near Karuizawa), or Mt. Akagi, in Joshu.

Those camping in the Chichibu Mountains are said to be often awakened from their sleep by the passage of herds of deer, Mt. Myogi is rocky and has many saw-teeth rocks. Monkeys sometimes tease travellers. The hunters, farmers and woodmen are simple and likeable. They act as guides during the mountaineering season. Foreigners are much pleased to find in these guides the simplicity and good heartedness of the Japanese, and some of them ascend the mountains mainly wishing to meet them. Ptarmigans have been often caught on the mountains, as they approach men without fear.

Mr. Usui Kojima, a Japanese Weston, who cannot be overlooked in talking of mountains, is now in America as a branch manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Besides being a banker, he is known as a writerof travels. He is most attached to mountains. He spent all his spare time in visiting the Japan Alps until there was no place. in which his foot prints were not found. He wrote of his travels and studies of these mountains in elegant style, publishing "The Japan Alps," in four volumes. The Japan Mountaineers' Association wos organized at his instance, and its organ, "Mountain," is most valued on account of his great interest in it.

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THE YEDO CASTLE

ON alighting at Tokyo Station one finds the Imperial Palace a little way to the west. It is in pure Japanese old style, and one can see from the outside its green roofs and white walls inside the stone walls, on which grow fine old pine trees.

It was formerly occupied by the Tokugawa shogunate for three-hundred years, when it was known as the Yedo Castle. Foreign visitors to Tokyo are attracted greatly by its construction and outer appearance. M. Claudel the French Ambassador, who is a poet, is said to be particularly interested in it and frequently takes a walk around it, meditating the while.

The Yedo Castle was built on a corner of high land facing the Gulf of Yedo. In front, it level land, which faced the sea, and at its back, stretched elevated land. The level land was occupied by the castle town and the elevated land by the " samurai " for their residences.

The Yedo Castle was not founded by the Tokugawa Family. The site at first belonged to the powerful Yedo family of Musahi, and then Ota Dokan built his castle on it. Later on the Tokugawa family took possession of it. Before the Tokugawa family came, the castle was so small that it covered only the area of the inner citadel of the Tokugawa Castle.

The present sites of the Niju-bashi and the Imperial Palace, outside the former castle, were fields and groves, while the area from Hibiya Park to Nihonbashi and Kyobashi was mostly mars hes and inlets.

A great amount of labou rwas involved in extending so small a castle to the splendid residence of the Tokugawa shogun, who governed the whole of Japan. The extension was set about as soon as Tokugawa Iyeyasu, the first shogun. entered the castle in the 18th year of Tensho (1590). The work involved the combination of the " hon-maru " ni-no-maru " and " san-no-maru " buildings of the old castle into the " hon-maru " (the inner citadel) and a great extension of the outer castle, which enclosed the spacious ground now occupied by the Tokyo Station and various Government offices. The name Maru-no-uchi was given to these grounds, and the term survives to this day.

In the 11th year of Keicho (1606), inside and outside the castle was greatly enlarged and re-built with the help of the daimyos, who gave their best in money and man power to seek the favour of the Tokugawa Government. The castle, when completed, was a magnificient structure.

The river over which the Asakusa Bridge was built, and the Kanda River were made the natural outer moat of the castle, and other outer moats were along the present outer moat electrie tramway line, or from Ocha-no-mizu, the Ushigome Gato, the Yotsuya Gate to the Akasaka Gate. The " tameike " in Akasaka, was also used as an outer moat, which ran thence from Toranomon to the Tokiwa-bridge and the Kanda-bridge. The " tameike " was a big marsh in old times and not the kind of ditch, it was until recent years.

It is especially noteworthy that the outworks line started at the Asakusa-bridge and worked into the castle gradually. This helicoid method of castle building was a unique feature of the Yedo Castle.

Ocha-no-mizu is the most notsworthy of the places forming the outworks of the castle. It is situated between Hongo-dai and Suruga-dai, where the Kanda River runs. Originally, Hongo-dai-, where the Kanda River runs. Originally. Hongo-dai and Suruga-dai were one hill, which was later cut into two parts and a canal excavated between them. This was done to extend the castle town and to lay out many residences. There is an ancedote about the Ocha-no-mizu. When Tokugawa Hidetada, the second Tokugawa shogun, was playing " go " with the great daimyo Date Masamune, the latter said, in putting a stone :

" I am attacking you in the direction of Hongo-dai." These shrewd words hinted at the necessity of digging the bid canal.

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This Hongo-dai was nearest to the inner citadel of the Yedo Castle, and its northern part was entirely open. The Tokugawa Government thereupon cut the hill and enclosed it in the outer walls of the Yedo Castle in order to evade the danger of attack from it. This excavation was started in the 2nd year of Genna (1616) and was finished in the 3rd year of Manji (1660), when the present canal was dug, allowing small boats to go up and down it.

Another important place is the Yotsuya Gate and its neighbourhood, which lie westward of the Yedo Castle, and where a hill chain from Yotsuya becomes thinner and then is again enlarged in Kojimachi. The place is like the rivet of a fan. A deep moat was dug, therefore, on both sides of the gate and this important point was put in the line of the outer walls as a military step. The place was important for attacking the postern of the castle, while Suruga-dai was so for threatening the flanks. Yotsuya and Shinjnku districts are similarly as high as a part of the highest inner citadel of the castle, and are even higher, though the latter is 25 metres above sea level. It was feared, therefore, that in case of war, the enemy would bear down easily upon the castle from this direction as the Osaka Castle was attacked from the hill of Tennoji.

In the conflict of the Meiji Restoration, the Satsuma men placed cannon in the compounds of the Hachiman Shrine, Ichigaya and in the former residence of Lord Owari, points of stragetic importance in the direction of Yotsuya, ready to start a bombardment on the Yedo Castle, while Saigo Takamori, their commander, was negotiating with Katsu Awa-no-kami of the Tokugawa Government for the surrender of the castle.

Yotsuya and Kojimachi were originally one hill, but later, it was cut into two parts, in the centre of which was dug a deep canal to meet a stragetic necessity, with the Yotsuya Gate between them. In the outer walls of Kojimachi were the residences of the "hatamoto" (direct feudatories of Tokugawa), and the district was known as Ban-cho. These residences were placed in the comparative danger zone to meet any emergency. From this, it is plain what care the Tokugawa Government gave to defending this part of the castle.

The Yedo Castle was divided into the two parts of the "Hon-maru" (the inner citadel) and the "Nishi-maru" (the western interior), each being on a different hill. The inner citadel occupied the whole of the site of the castle of Ota Dokan. The building fronted eastward having the "Nino-maru" (the second interior) and the "sanno-maru" (the third interior) facing the plain, the latter of which had the "Ote-mon" (the Main gate), a gate now found in front of Ote-machi, where are the Home and Finance Offices.

The "Nishi-maru" is the present Imperial palace, the "Niju-bashi" being the bridge to the "Ote-mon" (the Main Gate) of the "Nishi-maru." There now are no "Nino-maru" and "Sanno-maru." The rear is popularly known as the Fukiage Garden.

The rampart of the "Nishi-maru" is earthen made by cutting the cliff, although a low stone wall was laid along the top. This is a remarkable contrast to the "Hon-maru," surrounded entirely by stone ramparts. The lower earthen ramparts face the moat with a gradual incline and the upper low stone part stretches in a long line like a belt. The sight is a beautiful one. In the background pine-trees grow dense which with the dusky stonewalls, the earthen ramparts smooth with tearf, the blue moat and numberless wild ducks floating on its surface in winter present a lovely scene, in the center of the bustling capital. These earthen ramparts are seen over the moat near the Military Staff Office.

Why stone walls were not adopted in this part of the defences of the castle is the subject of an ancedote.

On starting the construction of the Yedo Castle in the Keicho era, Tokugawa Hidetada, the shogun, intended to build stone walls here, but the idea was given up in accordance with the wish of Iyeyasu, his father, who personally inspected the work and rebuked

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Honda Sado-no-maki, the chief staff officer, telling him that it was perhaps due to Honda and not the shogun that the castle walls in this neighbourhood were to be built of stone and that was quite an error, for it was for pacifying the north-eastern part of the country that the shogun resided in the Yedo Castle and it was unnecessary to strengthen the castlewalls in the west, in which direction dwelt the Emperor (in Kyoto), supporting the Tokugawa family.

What the true intention of Iyeyasu was in so scolding his general it is difficult to guess. It might have been fear of offending the Imperial House or he may have thought it useless to strengthen the defences at that time, when peace reigned in the country.

The Nishi-maru being the dwelling of the shogun, it was simple in everything. It had only one tower, which is still seen high above the Niju-bashi.

The Yedo Castle had 64 gate. There were 40 square gates, including those known as the thirty-six "mitsuke" (gates). The Sakurada Gate was most the most skilfully built. On entering this gate one finds a rectangular yard called "masugata," and the inner gate stands beyond it. The left side of the inner gate is unprotected so that this "masugata" can be over looked from the walls of the "Nishi-maru" standing at an elevation at a distance over the moat and an enemy penetrating it could be swept by fire from the castle.

The "Hon-maru" occupied the whole of an extensive hill, but the site is now covered by grass. Its north corner is occupied by the Central Meteorological Observatory. In this corner was formerly the audience chamber of the shogun, offices and the chambers of his consort and attendants.

The number of the rooms of the ladies in waiting in the "Hon-maru" increased most in the period when the country was completely at peace. The ladies' influence extended to the ministry of the Tokugawa Government until its ruin was accelerated by feminist interference.

Standing in the grounds before the Imperial Palace one can see a triple tower standing high far away at the right of the Niju-bashi. This tower has been popularly called the Fujimi-yagura (the Fuji Viewing Tower), as Mount Fuji can be viewed from its top. Under this tower stood a building, in which the shogun officially received foreign envoys and other distinguished guests, and it was in one of its corridors that Asano Takumirno-kami, the lord of the forty-seven ronins, attacked Lord Kira with his sword.

The "Tenshukaku" (castle-tower) was at the north corner of this building. It was as large as those in the Osaka Castle and the Nagoya Castle and was five storied. It was a magnificient edifice but was destroyed by fire in the 3rd year of Meireki (1657). It was not re-built, as it was too expensive to do so, while it was no longer necessary in time of lasting peace.

The Yedo Castle was greatly damaged by the great earthquake of Ansei. A record of that era has the following:—

"All 36 mitsuke of the castle were damaged by the earthquake. Above all, the Yotsuya-gate's tower collapsed from the roof to the stone wall. Such damoge to the castle gates, hitherto known as the strongest, shows how severe the earthquake was. About 120 feet of the stone wall at the Hanzo Gate collapsed and fell into the moat. The old pine trees were uprooted and their branches broken. Not a few big stones were shaken down. It was a terrible sight.

The recent earthquake damaged the palace not a little. Of its old castle gates the Wadagura Gate was most severely injured, and seems about to collapse. The Sakurada Gate was damaged in its tile roof. Over ten stonewalls collapsed, and those near the Tayasu Gate on the Kudan-zaka are most severely damaged. They stood strong for the 300 years after their building. The inclination of Japanese stonewalls follows a principle in dynamics and had been considered safest and strongest. Yet they could not with stand the pewer of the calaclysm of September 1.

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RAW SILK DURING 1923

THE year 1923 was the most unfortunate the raw silk trade has yet experienced for the earthquake on September 1 wiped out the raw silk market of Yokohama together with its stock of 60,000 boxes, causing a temporary suspension of the raw silk trade of Japan. The question of how to handle the trade has not yet been solved though about five months have passed since the catastrophe, the parties concerned standing firmly on their own views without concessions.

Last calendar year's raw silk trade may be devided into four periods, the first period from January to April, the second from May to August, the third from September to October and the fourth from November to December. In January, double extras were quoted at 2,170 yen and commons at 2,140 yen, a slight decline from the prices ruling in November, 1922. Soon, the market improved and gained in strength as the business year approached its end, until double extra stood at 2,480 yen and the Hachioji class at 2,430 yen at the beginning of May, the highest ever recorded since the economic crisis set in.

The monthly rise of prices during the first four months of the year was owing to an expected shortage of supply towards the end of the business year due to the increase of American requirements disproportionate largely to the production of cocons for the spring and autumn seasons. During January and February, the arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama totalled somethiag like 17,000 boxes, which increased to 34,000 boxes in March. The quantity was so dificient to meet future requirements that the price was expected to rise to about 2,700 yen. Towards the end of the ibusness year, however, it turned out to the contrary, when the supplies in the interior were foudd to be much more than had been at first estimated, as the domestic demand was restricted by the advance in prices.

When the second period arrived the market was at a low ebb. This period expired just before the earthquake, and the prices experienced a severe reaction the Hachioji class having dropped to 1,780 yen as against 2,430 yen in May.

This heavy fall compelled the manufacturers of raw silk to start an agitation to recover the market. Accordingly, the Raw Silk Department of the Dai Nippon Central Silk Association held a general meeting in Yokohama on August 10 and decided not to sell the Bushu class at less than 1,780 yen. This latter price was just what ruled in April or May, 1922, since which time, it had been brought up to 2,400 yen in a perioed of over a year. But this price dropped again to the previous level in three months. This naturally created the above action among the reelers. Besides, the dullness of the market was caused by a reactional economic inactivity in America and the active arrivals of new silk. In the circumstances, the artificial recovery of the situation was considered impossible in any short period of time.

Soon afterwards, however, the earthquake occurred, which opened up the third period, and thortened the supply and strengthened prices considerably.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the Hachioji class during the twelve months of 1922 and 1923 :—

Month.	1922.		1923.	
	Highest Price. *Yen*	Lowest Price. *Yen*	Highest Price. *Yen*	Lowest Price. *Yen*
January	2,110	1,840	2,160	2,140
February	1,900	1,780	2,300	2,160
March	1,780	1,550	2,350	2,250
April	1,770	1,630	2,430	2,290
May	1,980	1,781	2,430	2,190
June	2,040	1,850	2,180	2,020
July	2,070	1,890	2,000	1,810
August	1,910	1,850	1,920	1,780
September	2,030	1,890	2,130	2,050

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	Yen	*Yen*	*Yen*	*Yen*
October	2,220	2,100	2,350	2,050
November	2,220	2,070	2,070	1,980
December	2,150	2,060	2,090	2,020

The first day of the re-opening of the market after the great catastrophe saw the prices soaring up 150 yen, and in October, they were so strong in tendency as if they were again taking the level of the first period, double extra having risen to 2,440 yen aud the Hachioji class to 2,350 yen. But this was not seen for much more than a month, and the recovery of the transport system induced the large shipment of raw silk held by the reelers while the Americans turned to other markets than Japan for covering their neees, pending an improvement of the Japanese apply, with the consequence that an oversupply was visible. At last, the price again fell below the 2,000 yen mark, which created the second agitation for maintaining the market.

This time, it was proposed at first by reelers, who asked the Yokohama merchants to support it, while on the first occasion, it was the Yokohama merchants that took the lead, and the reelers supported them. The agitators resolved not to sell the Hachioji class at less than 2,020 yen and also to curtail production. The price paid for spring cocons was disproportionately high to the price of raw silk ruling then, and moreover, it was impossible to procure cheap autumn cocons. Moreover, it was by the reelers that the largest share of the loss of raw silk by the fire after the earthquake would have to be taken. The dullness of the raw silk market was, therefore, very hard for them to bear.

The year 1923 thus passed fitfully. During the year there was a great change in the point of arrivals, too. Before the earthquake, it was only Yokohama that distributed raw silk, which centered there from all parts or the country. Kobe came to play a part on the stage of the raw silk trade, which was divided between it and Yokohama, after the disaster. This is a great question facing the market in the year. The following table denotes the monthly arrivals of raw silk at Yokohama during 1921, 1922 and 1923 :—

Month.	1922. Boxes	1923. Boxes	Boxes
January	—	18,333	17,722
February	8,573	13,665	16,942
March	31,025	37,410	34,086
April	76,652	38,459	41,086
May	57,903	39,390	33,116
June	35,202	33,543	29,179
July	56,044	76,053	68,105
August	57,891	67,783	56,819
September... ...	46,234	49,473	5,938
October	42,850	53,505	56,925
November	50,422	66,711	49,773
December	50,223	43, 65	50,875
Total	513,020	537,695	461,299

As may be seen from the above table, the arrivals in September, 1923 were only 5,938 boxes, the smallest for that month for past tens of years. This was because of the earthquake. For the subsequent three months, the figures were unexpectedly great, as the amount to be shipyed in September was forwarded in that period. The total for the three months was not much smaller than the volume for the same interval in 1922, despite the unfavourable condition of the market as compared with the latter year. The whole amount for 1923 displays, however, a considerable decrease below 1922, ascribable to the unsatisfactory unwinding of cocons, in addition to the starting of raw silk trade in Kobe. Granting that Kobe received 40,000 boxes since the earthquake, the total arriving at Yokohamo for the year would have reached over 500,000 boxes, if the earthquake has not occurred.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

INDEMNIFICATION of Earthquake fire Casualties:—The life insurance companies companies continue to pay for those policy-holders who were killed in the earthquake-fire accidents, and the time has not yet arrived for making a summary statement. However, between September 1 and November 30th, the Meiji Life Insurance Company is reported to have settled 384 cases, involving the payment of Y.551,270; the Nihon 383 cases and Y.536,713; the Jinju 269 cases and ¥291,000, the list ending with the Hi-no-de, which paid for the thirteen insured persons with the sum of ¥10,500. It is stated that the aggregate number of claims which the thirty-six life insurance companies which are members of the Insurance Association of Japan made good up to the latter date, totalled 3,510. the money paid out being ¥4,729,746.

The following table gives the other important companies which paid more than 100 claims each:—

Insurance Company.	Claims settled.	Amount paid.
Kyosai	225	¥231,300
Teikoku	222	252,220
Chiyoda	217	567,468
Daidô...	184	237,050
Yurin...	150	158,800
Taihei	132	84,828
Dai-ichi	128	283,560
Aikoku	106	76,100
Tokiwa	104	77,040

During the same period, the companies received 4,381 requests for the aggregate payment of ¥5,890,147; consequently 871 claims involving ¥1,160,400 are still pending. A reliable estimate is that when all the claims arising from the disasters are put together, the result may run up above ¥6,300,000.

Woollen-cloth Importers Affected:—Because of the destruction by fire of a considerable stock of woollen-cloth in Tokyo and Yokohama during the earthquake days, the market at one time saw high prices. But the conditions to-day are of an entirely different sort.

When the market was sharply rising, the dealers of Kobe and Osaka took every measure to send their holding to the devastated cities; what is more, the importation of ready-made garments was carried on quite actively. On the contrary, the consumers' demand has not been so encouraging as was first expected, while purchases by dealers are now effected only with actual cash, with the result that wholesale merchants, hard pressed for cach, have frequently been forced to dispose of their goods below the cost price. Such a state of affairs was quickly reflected in the business of importers, who, under normal circumstances, would have been receiving orders and enquiries for a year ahead, and the trade is almost despondent. Notwithstanding this it is hard to believe that the consumption for the current season will be affected, because orders had been placed with England many months before the occurrence of the catastrophe. With respect to summer goods for 1924, the importers of Osaka and Kobe are said to have manifested some eagerness.

Promotion of Business:—For the month of November, the Bank of Japan gives out that the sum of ¥93,600,000 was invested in organizing new business enterprises ¥46,580,000 for the incorporation of new firms and ¥47,600,000 for enlarging the business of firms in existence. As compared with thr preceding month, the amounts are respectively larger by ¥27,020.000 and ¥39,060,000, and with the corresponding month of 1922, firms newly formed showed an excess of Y.2,695,000, while the enlarging of old businesses declined by ¥8,042,000.

The following table deals with the

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investments in detail :—

Description of Business.	Newly-organized business. (In ¥1,000)	Enlarging of old businesses. (In ¥1,000)
Banking	—	—
Trust and financing	1,000	—
Warehousing	2,000	100
Insurance	—	—
Carrying trade	2,600	4,900
Mining	1,000	—
Electric industry	4,000	24,750
Manufacturing	31,310	17,500
Fisheries	—	—
Agriculture and forestry	—	—
Trading and others	4,670	350
Total	46,580	47,600

British Capital for a Japanese Electric Railway :—The *Asahi* is authority for the statement that the Keihan Dentetsu (The Osaka-Kobe Electric Railway) may possibly succeed in arranging for the floatation of a loan of tweuty-five million yen in England, through the Whitehall (?) Trust Company, of London. Negotiations having proceeded, a provisional contract was signed some time ago, as a result of which representatives of the financing firm were making investigation of the business and properties of the issuing company. Now that, so reports the paper, the lender find everything satisfactory, the final contract will soon be signed. The amount of the loan, though it was first understood to be twenty millions, will be raised to twenty-five million yen, to be issued in two different lots. But the Dentetsu will not be in possession of the actual cash till the early summer of 1924.

Free-listed Goods to Become Taxable again :—Closely in the wake of the earthquake, for relieviug the shortage of staples, the Imperial Government promulgated an order declaring a number of articles duty free. Expedient as the measure may seem, it is a very momentous problem affecting the interpretation of the Constitution, in the eye of jurists, and the ministers in charge of the matter have been watchful over the development of the matter. In seeking for the post-facto approval of Diet of the order, they are believed to have promised unofficially that it will be withdrawn at the end of March next.

Among the articles Japan has ordered from abroad, steel manufactures may possibly be the most important item, and therefore steel manufactures here suffer most from the ruling. In this connection, it ia said that 40 percent of the orders placed with manufacturers on the European continent will not arrive before the date for re-imposing duty, and that the importing merchants can do nothing except cancelled them.

A dispatch from Osaka states that, some time ago, a wellknown firm there received from their European agent a cablegram, saying that though English mills would be able to effect shipment of the goods satisfactorily till December, those on the continent could do this till November only. The reason given is that, owing to the congested traffic, on the continent, the transportation facilities are badly tied up there.

Because of the repeal of the duty-free order on March 31, the flour milling companies are exerting themselves to import as much wheat as possible from Australia and Canada and the United States, with the consequence that something like 40,000 tons has already been brought into the country. From the way they go about it, it would not be surprising if by the date mentioned, the figure may rise to half a million tons. It is understood that the price they pay is ¥6 for the Australian grain which comes in bags, ¥5.60 for the Canadian, and ¥5.70 for the American goods, which, like the Canadian, are shipped loose.

Radio Corporation of Japan :—Although the Government notably the Navy, maintains a number of powerful wireless stations, there is in existence

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not a single plant organized by non-government individuals. The strong belief exists that such an enterprise should be in the hands of the people; consequently, some while ago, such notables as Viscount Shibusawa, Baron Nakajima, Mr. Ito, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Takata, proprietor of the Takata Shokai, and Mr. Asano, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, identified themselves with a movement to being this about. Although they had agreed to hold an initial meeting in the early part of September, the earthquake prevented this from being carried out. But reports just received are to the effect that they had a conference recently and decided to put the scheme into effect. The points they settled are said to be that the name of the company will be the Radio Corporation of Japan; that a committee of eight members will have the direction of the work of incorporation; and that the Government will be asked to render them necessary assistance. The petition the organizers will file with the authorities, it is said, will open with a statement, showing how the previous Administration decided in favor of privately-established radio stations. Then will come the following statements:—

The usefulness of the wireless method of communication is steadily growing with the progress of the times. When our nation was in a position to carry out schemes to provide this highly efficient means of sending messages, the earthquake catastrophe took place. Furthermore the rebuilding of new, larger cities for the people of Tokyo and Yokohama and other matters are bound to place on the government enormous financial burdens. Under the circumstances, it is possible Japan may not be able to take the necessary steps to build the needed number of wireless telephone and telegraph plants. Still there is a way out of the difficulty. This is to apply to the enterprise capital lying in the hands of the people.

Improvement of American Exchange in Signt:—In the conversion of Yen into American gold, the exchange market is utterly upset. Although the Specie Bank tries to maintain the effective value of Y.100 at about $48,50, this seems to be but nominal. In actual fact, much lower rates (recently $46,50 was quoted) are ruling, with the result that the Specie Bank has been forced to follow the open market rates. The authorities seem to be powerless to suggest any remedy. Notwithstanding this those well-informed about the market see that the return of better conditions is now not far distant.

The public is given to understand that the government has been making efforts to float loans abroad. It is now stated that Mr. Ichinomiya, Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been sent to New York to carry on negotiations with the American financiers, and Mr. Tatsumi, member of the directorate of the firm who has been in London was given a similar mission, and that the work of both gentlemen is regarded as resultful. Thus due consideration must be givrn to the market conditions after the loans have been successfully arranged. Then the rate will tend to rise fast, but a fast rise is not advisable. Consequently the Specie Bank will carefully guard against indiscriminately following the movement of open market quotations.

It is stated that both the government and the bank, with a view to curtailing the volume of the import trade, have taken steps to minimize calls for the Gold Specie held abroad. But the importation of really necessary goods is unavoidable, and two million yen's worth of gold was recently sold to importers for such necessary good.

Loan Preparations Successfully Proceeding:—In order to obtain funds for financing foreign bills drawn on Japanese importers of materials required for the rebuilding of the ruined cities, the floation of loans in New York and London, as is known, has been suggested. According to recent intelligence, the officials of the Department of Finance who have been in charge of the matter, are said to have made rapid progress. They are of opinion that, huge as the cost of the rehabilitation of the ruined,

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are as may seem, somewhere between ¥250,000,000 and $300,000,000 will be adequate, and that the loan which has been proposed may not be larger than the second-named sum. As regards the date of issue, nothing seems to be definite; but they declare that, though this is entirely dependent on the conditions of the British and American money markets, it may not be later than May.

Mr. Suzutaro Ichinomiya, Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who has been commissioned to undertake negotiations with the New York financiers, left Yokohama by the liner President Taft on December 20. The authorities concerned have been authorized by the Diet to issue bonds totalling almost five hundred million yen, when and where they please. Granting that the loan under contemplation is no larger than ¥300,000,000, it is highly problematical, if the whole sum would be issued at once. In responsible quarters, the argument is that the bank should take advantage of the 4 per cent bonds floated in London, which will mature in February, the reason being that holders of the bonds can then be invited to convert their outstanding coupons into the proposed loan.

Electric Bond:—It is responsibly stated that bonds issued by the electric generating companies totalled ¥109,440,000 for 1913. Of which ¥79,440,000 was floated at home and ¥30,000,000 abroad. Beside there were some others (such as the ¥10,000,000 bond loan of the Toho Denryoku and that of ¥15,000,000 of the Shiyetsu Denryoku), about which negotiations for their issue have been so successful that they may see the light very early in 1924.

Adverting to the ¥109,440,000 loan, it will be noted that, compared with the amount for 1922, the year 1923 is less by ¥64,560,000. This decline is accounted for in the following way, as 1921 and 1922 were the most prosperous period of the industry, such firms showed a tendency to merge into fewer but larger corporations, in order to extend their business and enter new fields of enterprise. This, of course, meant the need of big amounts of capital, which they tried to secure by offering their bonds for public subscription. But the occurrence of the earthquake and the conflagration turned topsy-turvy many important schemes of expansion, thereby causing some very expensive engineering plans of power-supplying to be held up. Therefore the necessity of arranging for bond issues was greatly lessened. The following table shows the amount of the issue of each company involved:

Issuing Company.	Number of bond issues. (In ¥1000)	Amount. (In ¥1000)
Daido Denryoku	2	14,190
Teikoku Dento	3	11,500
Hokkaido Denki	1	5,000
Tokyo Dento	1	30,090
Yahagi Hydraulic electricity	1	3,000
Hiroshima Gas and Electricity	1	4,000
Hiroshima Denki	1	5,000
Toho Denryoku	1	10,000
Sanyo Chuo Hydraulic electricity	1	3,000
Nihon Denki	2	10,000
Kinugawa Hydraulic-electricity	1	4,000
No-hi Denki	1	750
Ujikawa Denki	1	7,000
Bisan Denki	1	2,000

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Fall of the Lumber Market:—There is every indication that, owing to the presence of constantly increasing over stocks, the lumber market is confronted by a big fall. The consumption of lumber in Tokyo and Yokohama totalled six million koku (a piece of lumber measuring 10″ × 10″ × 2′) for the post-earthquake periods, ending early in December, and all that was needed for the building of temporary quarters for the homeless seemed to have been supplied. Yet, on the tenth day of the month, goods held over on the market were estimated to be in the neighborhood of 480,000 koku. Although the prices seemed to have been unaffected, dealers' supplies have constantly growing by continued shipments, so that the stock further advanced to 700,000 koku on December 20. The demand for lumber always falls to the lowest point during the cold months, a season which has already set in, so that the trade is sure to undergo a serious ordeal. For that matter many go on to prophesy a season of bankruptcy.

According to authoritative reports, during the current season, something like fourteen million koku is expected to accumulate in this market. The particulars are as follows :—

1.	American lumber (imported by the Restation Board)	1,000,000	Koku
2.	American lumber (imported by the import merchants)...	3,000,000	„
3.	Hokkaido lumber (supplied by the Imperial Household)	1,000,000	„
4.	Hokkaido, Kabufuto, and home lumber (supplied by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce	1,000,000	„
5.	Hokkaido lumber (supplied by the trade)	1,500,000	„
6.	Karafuto lumber (supplied by the trade)	4,000,000	„
7.	Siberian lumber (imported by import merchants)...	1,000,000	„
8.	Home lumber (consisting of pine, *cryptomeria japonica*, etc...	1,500,000	„

Before further going on, readers should be guarded against the idea that the foregoing shipments are all that this market is going to be supplied with. On the contrary a lot of some 200,000 koku from Kirin and Antung, Manchuria, is expected to arrive early in the summer.

From the fact of the consumption o six million koku of lumber, during September, October, and November last, by those people who had to build dwelling of any kind houses or shops or offices—, the quantity consumed can be reduced to an average of two million koku a month. Granting that the market would be called upon to supply goods at this rate (this is merely assumed as an example; on the contrary many shrewd dealers say that the quantity will not rise very much above one million koku from now on), the demand for the current six months will but be twelve million koku.

This makes it clear that the Japanese market is confronted by very serious overstocking, so that farseeing persons fear bankruptcy for many lumber-merchants who now appear to be able to pull through without any outward manifestation of distress.

There already are afloat many rumors about attempts being made to cancel orders, and, in this respect, such firm as the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Nozawa Gumi, and the Suzuki Shokai, of Kobe, are taking measures to guard themselves against the losses that may thereby result to them. It may also be mentioned here that shipments the Restoration Board will soon receive were bought 20 per cent cheaper than the market prices ruling at the middle of December.

The Westinghouse Company in Japan:—Attention of the electric industry is fixed on the negotiations of the Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (electric-machinery company) wish the Westinghouse Export Company concerning an understanding which may bring them into alliance commercially. Although, at this writing, much information cannot be obtained, it is believed to oblige the contracting parties to place the plants and technical secrets of each at the disposal of the other; to supply material, if either should be in want thereof; and promote each party's welfare along with that of the other coöperatively.

With this end in view, the Mitsubishi company, in an extraordinary share-

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holders' meeting which it will convene for discussing matters connected with the move in January, will increase its capital stock and elect two of the Westinghouse officials to joint its management. On the other hand, the Westinghouse people will create a chair in their directorate for a director, whom the Mitsubishi company will send. The Japanese concern is controlled by the wealthy family of Baron Iwasaki and is counted among the most prosperous firm in Japan.

Arsenious Acid:—The demand for arsenious acid has been constantly increasing in England and the United States, where it is required for the making of insecticides and other articles. Because of this, almost all of the Japanese manufactures, estimated at 3,000 tons a year, is sent to these countries. Particularly, for the year just closed, shipments to the United States were brisk, owing to the fact that the depression in her copper industry was reflected in the production of this acid (it is a bye-product of copper manufacture). On the other hand the trade with England was never discouraging. But a hitch of a very grave nature has turned up against the business recently. Owing to imperfect packing of the Japanese goods, it happened, at an English port, during unloading that some of the cases broke and caused the contents to spill. This aroused the Health officials, who handed to the shipping companies a stringent order for control of the goods. It requires that the goods be packed twice —first in cans and then in tin-lined cases. Conformity with this is believed to be impracticable in Japan and, as a result, the trade has been brought to a standstill. As for the Japanese exporters, the necessity of adopting better packing is widely acknowledged, with the result that they have begun to propose that the goods be wrapped in oil-cloth and then in tin-lined cases. They have approached the shipowners with this idea and requested the latter to make efforts to mitigate the orders of the British authorities.

It is said that the Peninsular and Oriental S. S. Company does not favor the method proposed by shippers. Therefore, because of the fact that it is hardly possible to expect the settlement of the question before March, the exporters will be unable to do any business with England till that time.

Japan to Become Party to the International Law of Commercial Arbitration:—The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has been asked by an international commercial organization to investigate what position the codes of Japan occupy with regard to the international law of commercial arbitration the latter has drafted. In consequence the authorities entrusted Prof. Kato, a learned jurist teaching in the Imperial University of Tokyo, to look into the matter.

It has just been reported that he successfully completed the task, giving his opinion that the Japanese law does not differ from the provisions of the international law, except in some minor points, and that the two will work together well. Therefore the Argicultural and Commercial authorities will soon appoint a committee for defining their relations in law.

The foreign trade communities of Japan look to the international arbitration law as a great boon to their business and warnly welcome it.

The Kanegafuchi Spinning Company:—On December 11, the Board of Directors of this company met and passed a dividend of 60 per cent for the term. As far as the profits cleared for the six months are cencerned, the declaration of such a rate was impossible; but the interests of the shareholders ruined by the catastrophe had to be taken into consideration. with the result reported. Because of this, the Directors had to resolve that an appropriation of money large enough to cover the deficit be taken from the reserve fund.

It was further decided that in a latter part of January, a shareholders' meeting will be convened to discus increasing the capital, by allotting two new shares for each one of the old shares, and that the

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rate of dividend in future should be kept below 30 per cent.

Commenting on the proposed increase of capital, Mr. Nawa, a member of the directorate, declared, in an interview with press representatives :—

The reason that our firm has decided to have a larger capital is to properly meet the changed conditions which will result three years hence, from the abolition of night work, in conformity with the international labor agreements. Then our manufacturing capacity will decline by 30 per cent, though we want to keep it up as it is to-day.

THE SCRAP BOOK

[*This department is maintained for the information of Western readers on the Far East, and what is being said in the Far East, and, therefore, efforts are made to cull excerpts from as many sources as possible; but the Japan Magazine does not lay any claim to identity with the opinions or views expressed or attesting to the authenticity of the statements made.*]—THE EDITOR.

THE CREATION OF GENRO

THE first of the Genro, or Elder Statesmen, of modern times was Prince Sanjo, head of the post-Revolution Council of State. When he retired in 1885, an imperial edict conferred on him the title genkun—"most meritorious"—and commanded him to give the sovereign his advice when circumstances made it necessary. Prince Sanjo is a shadowy figure now and the distinction, as far as he was concerned, was an empty honor. At that time the balance of groups had not arisen. Power was firmly held by the men who had made the Revolution and carried it through. They were still in middle life. No subjects in the Empire were more powerful than they. The early troubles of the new regime were over. Under the unchallenged authority of the most successful government of modern times, the nation was moving forward on a wave of prosperity and new freedom. The later Elder Statesmen, whose power we are examining as a laboratory example of Japanese political ideas, came on the scene when the revolutionary impetus was spent and Japan's political institutions were settling into definite mold. The term "Genro" first came into common use 20 or 25 years ago. From that time nothing important has been settled without their sanction. Their position in the State was publicly understood, but it was not a position that could be defined in the phraseology of modern politics, and it defied explanation in terms of the written constitution. They were popularity called kuromaku daijin, or "unseen statesmen."

Eight men in all, besides Prince Sanjo, have been appointed Elder Statesmen—Prince Ito, Prince Katsura, Prince Yamagata, Prince Matsukata, Prince Oyama, Prince Saionji and Marquis Inouye. Marquis Okuma toward the close of his long life received an imperial rescript acknowledging his services, but he was not by its wording admitted to the status of the Genro. Prince Saionji is the latest recipient of the honor. He is a member of the hereditary court aristocracy and the only Elder Statesman who does not belong to the powerful Satsuma or Choshu clans. Yamagata, Oyama, Matsukata and Inouye were for years the "Big Four" of Japanese politics and policy. Those five played the leading part in appointing to the Premiership Admiral Tomosaburo Kato and his four immediate predecessors.——Hugh Byas in the Japan Advertiser.

HEIGHT OF ABSURDITY

It is common knowledge that the new immigration bill which is to be reported out soon by the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization aims to exclude from the United States principally Japanese immigrants.

There is no Japanese immigration to the United States at the present time. It

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is voluntarily stopped by Japan under the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement. But the United States is not satisfied with the present arrangement under the agreement. She seeks to write the agreement into law.

It is true the new immigration bill does not specifically mention Japanese. However, there is the same old notorious clause, "aliens ineligible to naturalization," which hits the Japanese the most.

Why aim at the Japanese? The answer by the sponsors of the bill is that those who cannot naturalize are not assimilable.

This, we think, is confusing cause and effect. There is nothing inherent in the Japanese that disqualifies them for naturalization. It is the United States that has set a discriminatory standard for the Japanese and refused to give them a chance to naturalize, thus holding up the process of assimilation among them. If the Japanese do not assimilate, no one but the United States is to blame.

It is explained that the new anti-Japanese immigration bill is proposed because of the fear that the coming of unassimilable aliens into the United States would weaken their unity with the American people.

We firmly believe that the Japanese are assimilable. But, for the sake of argument, let us concede that the new immigration bill succeeds in keeping out the Japanese. Would that prevent other so-called undesirable aliens from entering the United States? We doubt very much.

According to the provisions of the bill, the new legislation applies only to those that enter the country from abroad. It says nothing about those from the adjoining countries in North America.

The fact is that some 100,000 immigrants entered the country from the south, namely Mexico, last year. It is estimated that several hundred thousand more will come this year by crorssing the loundary.

From the standpoint of assimiliation, the Mexicans have prove to be a failure. Mexicans in Arizona and New Mexico are of the third generation, but they are American only in name.

Furthermore, the French-Canadians that enter the United States by crossing the northern boundary never mix with the English-speaking people even in Canada. For over a century and a half, they have virtually maintained a country of their own in Canada.

If it is the idea nf the United States to select immigrants by their assimilability and non-assimiliability, it would do no good by keeping away just the Japanese.

The enactment of this absurd piece of legislation is disgrace not only to the Japanese, for whom it is intended but to the United States which is making the law.

It is to be hoped that the intelligent class in the United States will carefully reconsider this point.—Nippu Jiji.

Result of Japanese Rule

Just outside the northern limits of the wall of the city of Pyeng Yang is an ancient grove of beautiful pine trees. In the midst of this grove is an ancient tomb. Not so great and perhaps not so ancient as that of Tutankhamen in the Valley of the Kings, yet it connects Pyeng Yang with the dim past which has all but faded from the memory of man. This tomb is supposed to be the burial place of Kija, the founder of Korean civilization. He is supposed to have first used the name "Chosen", the "Land of the Morning Calm". He was a refugee from China, a contemporary of King David about the year 1122 B.C.

But Pyeng Yang's ancient glory does not begin with Kija. Many centuries before Kija, Pyeng Yang was the capital of Tangun, he of the miraculous conception who came forth out of the cave which is still pointed out on the mountain side to the north of Yeng Byen. Of these ancient days others may write, our interest is in the living, growing city of to-day, and in the city that is to be.

Situated on the banks of the Tai Tong river flowing on some thirty-five miles to the Yellow Sea, Pyeng Yang is indeed beautiful in all that natural location can give. Noted travellers have said that the view from "The Point" with its combination of land and water, plain and mountains, country and city, is not to be

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surpassed in all the Far East. The city, being located at the juncture of two rivers, the surrounding country is well covered with water at flood time. Some centuries ago the people, thoughtful for the welfare of their city, erected two large stone pillars in the valley near by and these are the anchor posts which the city is chained, thus preventing the floods from floating the city down the river to the sea.

Just how modern this ancient city is to-day may be indicated by a little story. Some three or four years ago the writer was on a country trip thirty-three miles to the east of the city. Walking along the country by-path we fell into conversation with a farmer leading his ox laden with the ripened grain. As we walked and talked we met a traveller from Pyeng Yang. He began to tell of the wonderful machine he had seen flying in the air. The old farmer listened for a bit then started his on its way and with a satisfied grunt said, " There is no such thing." But nevertheless the world does move, to say, nothing of flying, and Pyeng Yang has her full share of this moving. Perhaps no city in the world has passed more abruptly from the ancient days of Kija, which were still with us twenty years ago, to the modern city of today.

On the Fourth of July, (whether that had anything to do with it I do not know), early in the morning three aeroplanes from the army aviation station circled over our houses so low we could see the men in them. And this is but one indication of the growth and prosperity of our city. A large sugar refinery, making both beet and cane sugar, which sugar is now on sale in Korea, modern electric power plants, iron foundries, coal mines, an extensive arsenal and last but not best, many breweries, make up some of the modern industries of what is soon to be the greatest industrial center of Korea and one of the great industrial cities of the Far East.

Our location in the midst of the coal and iron and gold of the country no doubt had a large place in the rapid growth of the city. This growth has been the greatest of any city in the country during the past ten years. The official statistics for 1910 give us 38,624 people. At the end of 1921 the total was 78,620 and the official estimate now gives us a population of 90,000. This makes us, excepting Seoul, the largest city in Korean. The modern waterworks situated on the island above the city—which island, by the way, bears the name of a county up river, an ancient story having it that this island is a part of that county washed down the river at flood time one year—was built to quench the thirst of 60,000 people. These waterworks are now to he increased at a cost of 60,000 *yen* to care for a city of 150,000 people. At the present rate of growth ten years will have made this enlarged plant insufficient for the needs.

But the glory of a city is not in its material growth and development. It is good to note that Pyeng Yang has become one of the great educational centres of the land. Even from days of old the city and surrounding country were full of schools for the teaching of the Chinese classics. These " kulpangs " were found in every village. The people of Pyeng Yang were known for their independence and as good fighting men. From the early days of mission work modern schools have been founded. The largest of these are the Sungsil Schools of the Presbyterian mission and the Kwang Sung School of the Methodist mission. The Sungsil Academy now has an attendance of about 660 and the college of 137. The Kwang Sung Higher Common School has an attendance of 572. The total pupils in all mission schools of Pyeng Yang is not far from five thousand. The coming of the Japanese government brought a new day for education in the ancient city. The government has established fine, well-equipped schools of all grades, up to and including middle schools, all over the city for both Koreans and Japanese. These schools are all crowded with eager pupils. From these Pyeng Yang schools have come many leaders of the church schools in Korea.—Rev. John Z. Moore in the Korea Mission Field.

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THE RECONSTRUCTION BUDGET

THE reconstruction budget drawn up by the government was greatly cut down at the special session of the Imperial Diet. The original budget introduced in the Diet was for ¥574,816,000, but this was reduced to ¥468,438,000, or by about 18 per cent. As strong opposition and big curtailment met the Budget in the Reconstruction Investigation Commission it was expected that there would also be some curtailment in the Diet. There was however, great surprise at the unexpectedly huge cut made by the Diet. In the first days of the disaster period the Restoration Budget, was expected to call for about two or three billion yen, but the sum has gradually been reduced finally to ¥468,438,000. The Seiyukai's reasons for revising the government's Budget are similar to those of the Restoration Investigation Commission, which may be roughly summed up in the following three points. First, the government's Budget is too large considering the present financial status of the Empire. Second, the government's Budget gives too much importance to the rebuilding of the Capital, neglecting the development of local resources and industries. Third, while it is true that the restoration of the capital must be an enterprise in which the whole country should participate it is also necessary to let the municipalties execute their restoration work themselves as far as possible. The Seiyukai insists that local interests must not be sacrificed for the rebuilding of the capital and that in fixing the Reconstruction Estimate there must be considered the present financial condition of the country. It seems, however, that the Restoration Budget after revision by the Diet is too small to build up a new and ideal capital. The following table shows the outlines of the Budget and a comparison between the original Budget and the amended Budget.

	Amended Budget	Rates that will be borne by Municipalties	Amounts that will be borne by Municipalties
	¥	%	¥
I The Fund for the Rehabilitation of Tokyo ...	306,678,000	—	130,214,000
(1) For Roads	257,458,000	—	—
a) For Purchase of Lands for Roads ...			
b) For Construction of Roads	241,047,000	50 %	120,525,000
c) For Construction of Bridges			
d) For Construction of underground Pipes	16,410,000	—	—
e) Miscellaneous			
(2) For Canals	28,570,000	—	—
a) For Purchase of Lands for Canals ...	26,864,000	25 %	6,716,000
b) For Construction of Canals			
c) Miseellaneous	1,705,000	—	—
(3) For Parks	11,900,000	25 %	2,975,000
(4) For Land-Adjustment	8,750,000	—	—
II Fund for Reliabilitation of Yokohama... ...	35,514,000	—	14,008,000
(1) For Roads	25,382,000	—	—
a) For Purchase of Lands for Roads ...			
b) For Construction of Roads	24,277,000	50 %	12,138,000
c) For Construction of Bridges			
d) Miscellaneous	1,467,000	—	—
(2) For Cauals...	5,612,000	—	—
a) For Purchase of Lands for Canals ...	5,520,000	25 %	1,380,000
b) For Construction of Canals			
c) Miscellaneous	92,000	—	—
(3) For Parks	1,959,000	—	489,000
(4) For Land-Adjustment	2,561,000	—	—
Total...	342,192,000	—	144,223,000

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As the above table shows, out of the total of ¥342,192,000 the sum that will be borne by the two municipalties is ¥144,223,000, 42 per cent of the total sum for restoration by the central government. The sums that wil be borne by the two municipalties, however, will be loaned to them by the central government for the present and the municipalties will pay their debts to the government over a period of 30 years after the rehabilitation has been completed, namely in the period from 1929 to 1959. Besides these items there is another item that will be borne by municipalties though this will also be furnished by the central government for the present. That is loans to the two municipalties for restoration which amount to ¥15,325,000. Therefore, the total that will be borne by municipalties will amount to ¥159,548,000, and the total that will be borne by the central government is ¥308,890,000.

The September earthquake disaster was, of course, a national calamity. The destruction, however, was limited to the Kwanto district and, therefore, it may be called a misfortune of a local nature. So there has been a great deal of dispute and discussion about how much of the found should be borne by the national treasury and how much by local bodies. In this respect the amended Budget seems to have settled the matter satisfactorily.

As has already been mentioned, however, all the items in the Budget will be funded by the national treasury for the present and the part that will be borne by local selfgoverning bodies will be paid to the government later. Therefore, the colossal sum that will be expended by the central government will have an important influence upon commercial and financial circles. It has been decided that the ¥468,438,000, will be expended × in each year.

	Original	Amended	Curtailed
I. For the Restoration Tokyo	¥ 402,793,000	¥ 306,678,000	¥ 96,115,000
1. Roads	321,823,000	257,458,000	64,365,000
2. Canals...	28,570,000	28,570,000	——
3. Parks	11,900,000	11,900,000	——
4. Land-adjustment the Restoration.	40,500,000	8,750,009	31,750,000
II. For the Restoration Yokohama... ...	45,777,000	35,514,000	10,263,000
1. Roads	31,728,000	25,382,000	6,346,000
2. Canals...	5,612,000	5,612,000	——
3. Parks	1,959 000	1,959,090	——
4. Land-adjustment	6,478,000	2,561,000	3,917,000
III. Loans to Prefectures for their Rehabilitation	15,325,000	15,325,000	——
1. To Tokyo	12,749,000	12,749,000	——
2. To Kanagawa	2,575,000	2,575,000	——
IV. For the Construction ot Fire-Proof Quarters	2,000,000	20,000,000	——
V. Subsidies to the Rehabilitation Funds of local self-governing bodies ...	69,225,000	69,225,000	——
1. Tokyo Prefecture	7,583,090	7,583,000	——
2. Kanagawa Prefecture...	743,000	743,000	——
3. Tokyo City...	50,156,000	50,156,000	——
4. Yokohoma City...	10,743,000	10,743,000	——
VI. Grants for the Payment of Interest on Bonds issued by Munipalties for their Restoration	21,694,000	21,694,000	——
1. To Tokyo City	17,408,000	17,408,000	——
2. To Yokohama City	4,286,000	4,286,000	——
Total	574,816,000	468,438,000	106.378,000

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	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
I. Fund for Rehabilitation of Tokyo...	¥ 5,705,000	¥ 77,955,000	¥ 77,532,000	¥ 60,749,000	¥ 50,793,000	¥ 34,342,000
1) For Roads...	4,446,000	63,750,000	64,648,000	52,972,000	43,481,000	28,120,000
2) For Canals	377,000	6,040,000	5,940,000	5,700,000	5,710,000	4,803,000
3) For Parks...	282,000	3,853,000	3,752,000	1,214,000	1,380,000	1,419,000
4) For Land-adjustments	600,000	4,272,000	3,193,000	463,000	222,000	—
II. Fund for Rehabilitation of Yokohama...	586,000	9,651,000	9,322,000	5,841,000	5,442,000	4,669,000
1) For Roads...	365,000	7,254,000	7,278,000	4,310,000	3,677,000	1,493,000
2) For Canals...	58,000	966,000	955,000	1,232,000	1,212,000	1,189,000
3) For Parks...	9,000	162,000	158,000	105,000	480,000	985,000
4) For Land adjustment.	154,000	1,269,000	931,000	134,000	73,000	—
III. Loans to Prefectures for Rehabilitation Purposes ...	1,283,000	3,915,000	3,427,000	4,198,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
IV. Susidies for Construction of Fire-proof Quarters ...	—	2,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
V. Subsidies to Restoration Funds of local Self-governing Bodies...	3,816,000	15,446,000	14,668,000	14,556,000	10,905,000	9,832,000
VI. Grants for Payment of Interest on Bonds issued by Municipalities for Restoration	38,000	1,242,000	2,883,000	4,507,000	5,916,000	7,105,000
Total...	11,430,000	110,211,000	111,834,000	94,454,000	79,558,000	60,949,000

As the above table shows the years during which the largest amounts are to be expended are 1924, 1925, and 1926. Indeed some 70% of the whole of the fund of the central government is going to be expended during these three years, and consequently will have a most important effect upon the business world of this country during that period.

The programme of rehabilitation above mentioned is that which will be carried out by the national treasury. There will also be expended the large sums of money by the local self-governing bodies. It is not yet known how much these sums will amount to. However, it seems to have already been decided that Tokyo will raise the sum of ¥100,000,000 for restoration work by floating bonds and Yokohama will raise ¥40,000,000 by the same method. If these sums are added to the government's Restoration Budget the total will amount to over ¥600,000,000.

The Budget, consists of two parts, namely (1) expenditures for rehabilitation work which will be directly carried out by the central government and (2) subsidies to local self-governing bodies. I and II in the above table belong to the first category while III, IV, V and VI belong to the latter category. The items amended in the special session of the Diet are 1 (roads) and 2 (land-adjustment) in the expenditures for Tokyo and Yokohama, and the rest of the items were left untouched. In the estimate for Tokyo the expenditure for the construction of roads was reduced from ¥321,823,000 to ¥257,456,000, and the expenditure for land adjustment from ¥40,500,000 to ¥8,750,000, while in the estimate for Yokohama the expenditures for road-construction and land adjustment were reduced by ¥10,263,000. Thus the original Budget drawn up and introduced in the Diet by the government was cut down to ¥468,438,000 by the Seiyukai party in the Lower House. The curtailment in these items was made by the transfer of some of the work under these items to the local self-governing bodies from the central government. For instance it was determined that the construction of roads under 72 ft. in width shall be carried out by the local self-governing bodies and most of the work of land adjustment shall be carried out by the associations of land-owners.

Of the two classes of expenditure in the Estimates, the first is that which will be directly expended by the central government while the second

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is that which will be givea or loaned to the local or municipal bodies to encourage their work. Even the expenditures of the first kind, (namely for work to be directly carried out by the central government), however, will not be entirely borne by the central government.

The following table shows the rate of expenditures for this kind of work which will be borne by the local self-governing bodies.

ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPAN RED CROSS SINCE JANUARY

THE Japan Red Cross Society showed activities equal to those of war time since the earthquake as already stated in detail in previous issues of this magazine. It decided later to close its temporary hospitals in the region of the disaster in January last with the calming of the popular spirit and with prospects of material re-construction, while its relief work had proved very effective. Of these hospitals, one in front of the Imperial Palace was closed on January 10th, when the refugees there had left so largely as to necessitate its existence no longer. This hospital was opened on the very day of the earthquake, and treated 32,963 persons. There were 8 tempoarry hospitals established in Kanagawa Prefecture, 6 belonging to the Kanagawa office of the society, 1 to the Niigata office and 1 to the Ishikawa office. The last mentioned was closed on January 12th, and the Kanagawa office succeeded to the establishment.

After the severe earthquake felt on January 15th, temporary hospitals were placed by the society in Isehara-machi, Naka-gori and Goshimi-mura, Kozagori, both in Kanagawa Prefecture, which were most extensively damaged by it. They were closed on January 20th and 30th respectively for Isehara-machi and Goshomi-mura. During January, the temporary hospitals in Kanagawa Prefecture treated 42,532 persons at the daily average of 1,371. The following table denotes the number of patients treated in the head and temporary hospitals of the society during the same month:

Hospital.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Tokyo:		
Head Hospital	15,433	6,416
Fukagawa Temporary Hospital	5,092	16,757
Kyobashi „ „	3,954	12,601
Asakusa „ „	4,783	8,142
Susaki „ „	1,965	
Head Maternity Hospital	4,971	1,002
Okubo Branch Maternity Hospital	2,149	221
Hongo Temporary Maternity Hospital	1,040	1,358
Hongo Temporary Baby Hospital	2,978	2,627
Temporary Child Hospital	3,712	
Yokohama:		
Higashi-Kanagawa Temporary Hospital	5,267	6,848
Negishi Temporary Hospital	2,044	6,949

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Besides, 49,494 were treated at the 14 consulting offices entrusted to the Tokyo Municipality at the daily average of 1,597. Bamboo baskets containing bedding for 5,000 infants were distributed among those in the barracks.

From February 1st to 20th, the 8 temporary hospitals in Kanagawa Prefecture treated 30,758 at the daily average of 1,538. The following table shows the number treated at the head and temporary hospitals during the same period :—

Hospital.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Tokyo :		
Head Hospital	4,598	2,169
Fukagawa Temporary Hospital	1,729	6,009
Kyobashi „ „	1,402	4,036
Asakusa „ „	1,626	2,632
Susaki Temporary Infectious Disease Hospital	147	
Head Maternity Hospital	1,571	329
Okubo Branch Maternity Hospital	694	85
Hongo Temporary Maternity Hospital	3,466	476
Hongo Temporary Baby Hospital	969	92
Temporary Child Hospital	1,246	
Yokohama :		
Higashi-Kanagawa Temporary Hospital	1,951	3,879
Negishi Temporary Hospital	593	1,909

The Susaki Temporary Infectious Diseases Hospital was closed on February 7th, and the 4 in-patients were transferred to the Komagome Hospital. The total number of patients at the hospital since October 12th, when it was established, was 13,811. Besides, there were over 20,000 patients treated at the Consoulting offices entrusted to the Tokyo Municipality. These offices were lent to the Tokyo Prefectural Medical Association in compliance with its request, from February 15th, since which time the patients have been charged for medicines etc. within the limits fixed by the association, to offset the maintenance costs, although those holding free tickets issued by the Tokyo Municipality have been treated free. These consulting offices were established on November 21st, 1923 and the total number of patients at them from that date to February 15th, when they were lent to the medical association as above, reached 141,843 at the daily average of 1,631.

The society reiterates its thanks for the great sympathy given Japan by foreign countries in the earthquake disasters. A large amount of articles and money were received from them by the society. During January, the following money was received towards its relief funds :—

Donor	Amount.
Colombia Red Cross Society	$100
Toravia „ „ „	10,000 Rubles
Finland „ „ „	£61 19s. 2d.
Mrs. C. M. Jatphon and 4 Others, England	32 Yen
Members of the Eberton & Lymore Women Institute, England	21.47 Yen
Switzerland	$75

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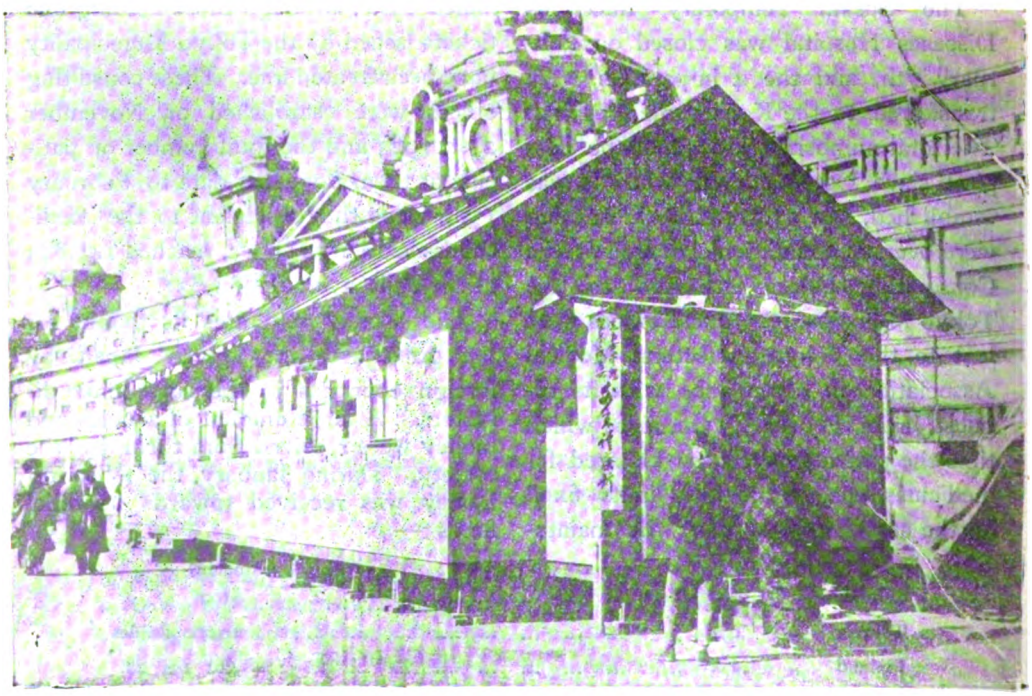
At the end of January, the society was presented with 10 houses to be set up by the Italian Red Cross Society for relief work. This kind of house was found to be earthquake prof at the Messina earthquake, and is guaranted to be absolutely safe in earthquakes, it being framed without nails. It is 15 metres in length and 5 metres in width, and covers an area of 23 "tsubo" "go." Two of these houses were applied to use for oue-patients in the society's head hospital, and two were given to the permanent hospital of its Tokyy Office, two to its Kanagawa Prefectural Office, three to the Tokyo Municipality and 1 to the Asakusa Dojo-en. The Tokyo Municipality erected one as a consulting office for out-patients in its hospital at Ikenohata, Uyeno, Tokyo, while the two others were employed for distributing milk among the poor infants on the Take-no-dai, Uyeno Park and on the Kudan-zaka, Kojimachi. The one to the Dojo-en, Asakusa, is intended for housing 120 orphans, who have been under the care of the Fukuden-kai Orphanage under the commission of the society. Italy desired to have the houses erected at one place, but lack of a suitable place in Tokyo compelled their use in different places as above. The one at Ikenohata was first set up, and on February 16th, a ceremony publicly announcing the receipt of the houses was held at that place. It was opened with a speech delivered by Baron Hirayama, the President of the Japan Red Cross Society, announcing the receipt of the houses with thanks. It was followed by a speech by the Italian Ambassador and congratulatory addresses by Baron Matsui, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Nagata, the Mayor of Tokyo. Noted Government officials and other persons attended. Italy sent with the houses an architectural engineer, to instruct how to set them up. The Japanese people are very thankful to Italy for her sympathy and kindness.



Italy's gift to earthquake-sufferrers: the structure is said to have strong resistance to rockings of the earth (the building in the background is a temporal Municipal hospital

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